

Bombers 'arrived recently'

Scotland Yard said a Provisional IRA active service unit which arrived in London recently is responsible for the wave of bomb attacks that have killed three people. There is thought to be a gang of six terrorists, possibly including two young women. Police said the bomb attacks have "a common denominator" but would not go into detail. Back page

Import controls hint by Steel

Two more years of high interest rates, low investment and further closures and bankruptcies would leave the British economy weak that a Liberal-SDP Government might have to consider import controls, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, told an audience at the Royal Society of Arts. Page 2



Astles cleared of murder

Bob Astles, the former aide to Lord Mountbatten, was yesterday cleared by the Ugandan High Court of murdering a fisherman. The judge said the evidence of the prosecution witnesses was unacceptable but Mr Astles remains in custody under a detention order. Page 9

Rates challenge in High Court

The Conservative-controlled London Borough of Bromley is in a High Court challenge to the Greater London Council over its decision to lower bus and tube fares while raising rates, said London's ratemasters being treated as a Page 5

Promise for Namibians

The views of the Namibian internal political parties will be given the same weight as those of SWAPO, the externally based guerrilla organization fighting for independence, according to the American delegation which is helping to negotiate terms for free elections. Page 10

Gas supplies to industry cut

Much of industry switched from gas to other fuels as a third of Britain's gas supplies was halted by a strike of Norwegian workers in two North Sea fields. Other fields are increasing production to meet the shortfall. Domestic consumers are not affected. Page 17

Foot shows he is in charge

Mr Michael Foot reasserted control of Labour's NEC, being in the majority on all votes cast for the membership of its committees. Moderates, however, were still bitter at his decision to support Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Eric Heffer for two key chairmanships. Back page

Bonn abandons school cuts

Strong opposition has forced the West German Cabinet to scrap plans to cut schoolchildren's grants in the 1982 Budget. The Education Minister had rejected the proposals as unacceptable and is believed to have threatened to resign. Page 9

World Cup hope for Ulster

Northern Ireland's prospects of reaching the World Cup finals in Spain next summer were enhanced by Israel's unexpected 4-1 win over Portugal in Tel Aviv yesterday. England's World Cup match against Hungary at Wembley on November 18 will be televised live by the BBC. Page 22

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The Architects: A four-page Special Report to mark the opening of the RIBA conference.

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BL chairman in last ditch plea for ballot of workers

By Donald Macintyre and Clifford Webb

Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, last night appealed to union general secretaries to hold a secret ballot of the company's 58,000 car workers before allowing a strike to go ahead this weekend.

The appeal, which was swiftly brushed aside by senior officials of the two biggest unions in the company, came a week after the BL board had decided to postpone submitting its new corporate plan to ministers because of what looked last night to be the increasingly strong prospect of a strike going ahead following rejection of the company's 3.8 per cent pay offer.

Sir Michael, however, made it clear last night that several days would elapse before the company took any steps to liquidate plants. The board would meet next week to decide how to take such steps.

With just four days to go, the last remaining hope of a compromise appeared to rest with an invitation from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) to both sides to hold exploratory talks at its Westminster offices.

The 38 union negotiators last night and management will go this morning.

After three hours of talks at Acas last night, at which the union representatives took the position, Mr Pat Lowery, the agency's chairman said, until the end of last year, industrial relations director of BL, said he was unable to say how long it might take to bring the two sides together.

Sir Michael, said last night that he was sceptical whether Acas could find a settlement. Instead, he said: "The general secretaries should hold a secret ballot so that we can be quite sure people want a strike. I am not convinced they do."

Sir Michael, speaking on BBC Television's *Nationwide* programme, said that until the round of behind-the-scenes talks since last weekend, the leading union general secretaries had not been centrally involved. He added: "The secretaries should solve this problem, and I doubt that Acas will be able to do it, it is to seek the views of the members concerned."

Sir Michael argued last night that the new improvements in the offer made on October 22, including a guaranteed minimum bonus of £3.75, had not been put to the members in meetings and said that a secret

ballot was in any case more reliable than a mass meeting where a man could "put up two hands". If he chose.

Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "Sir Michael does not tell us how to run our business and we don't tell him how to run his. Sir Michael has nothing to do with the way we run our business."

Mr Kitson, asked for his reaction to the BL chairman's suggestion of a ballot when he left last night's talks at Acas, said: "If the members call for a secret ballot they can have one, but there has been no call. They have made their decision and they have made it strongly."

Mr Kenneth Cure, the senior negotiator for the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers at BL, said that there was no need to call a secret ballot. "The effect of the company's bullying tactics, which has included personal threats by foremen to the workforce, has, if anything, hardened our members' attitudes."

Sir Michael last night rejected union leaders' claims that the pay offer was an insult. "In the year in which we offered 5 per cent parity and incentive payments brought this to over 10 per cent. Last year we offered 5.8 per cent and we have run out at 13.5 per cent," he said on the ITN news at Ten.

"The 3.8 per cent will not work out at 3.8 per cent. It will work out at something like double that."

Leading article, page 15



Firemen's 10pc strains pay policy

By Our Labour Staff

Pressure on the Government's public service pay policy will increase today when Britain's 30,000 full-time firemen open the local authority pay round with a settlement of around 10 per cent.

The increase of more than twice the Government's overall 4 per cent pay target has been calculated under the four-year deal formula linking firemen's average earnings to those of skilled workers.

Estimated based on *The New Earnings Survey*, which is published today, are expected to provide the firemen with an increase which would yield a new qualified rate of about £14.

Last year the Fire Brigades Union went to the brink of a series of one-day strikes after the local authority employers, then under Conservative control, offered a straight 6 per cent in line with public-service pay policy.

The employers' side finally relented and reached an 18 per cent deal in accordance with the formula but gave a warning that they could not guarantee it for this year and were withdrawing from the agreement which ended the 1977-78 strike.

That decision was rescinded when the 30-member local authority employers' body was restored to Labour control after the May council elections, and today's announcement is likely to say that further negotiations this year are unnecessary.

Soviet submarine runs aground off Sweden

From David Brown, Stockholm, Oct 28

Sweden protested to the Soviet Union today after a Russian submarine ran aground in Swedish waters near a main naval base.

The Whiskey class conventional vessel was identified this morning after being found stranded on the surface about nine miles from Karlskrona.

"The Swedish Government views this flagrant violation of Swedish territorial rights with great severity," Mr Ole Ulsten, the Foreign Minister, told Mr Mikhail Yakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador.

Soviet vessels, including two destroyers and a submarine rescue ship had anchored just outside Swedish territorial waters, a Defence Staff spokesman said last night. They would not be allowed to enter territorial waters and the submarine would be moved with the aid of Swedish vessels only.

About 13 months ago, an unidentified submarine lurked in the Stockholm archipelago, for nearly 10 days, the Defence Staff said. Warning depth charges were dropped, but the vessel eventually disappeared without surfacing. A similar incident occurred in the Karlskrona area last July, though the vessel disappeared more promptly.

The Defence Staff said the submarine involved in today's incident was stranded between two islands in the group around Karlskrona. It was damaged and leaking oil. Swedish naval officers boarded the vessel, to see if it could be

Thatcher asserts a prudent flexibility

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Declaring her readiness to be flexible within the limits of prudence, Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday firmly rejected alternatives to the Government's economic strategy as a recipe for a financial crisis and a sharp acceleration of inflation. She told the House of Commons that being inflexible is absolute poppycock.

"But the dissidents in her own ranks would have required a highly developed sense of optimism to have interpreted the Prime Minister's assertion of flexibility as indicating the slightest move towards their alternative policies. With the House of Commons packed for the signature debate, Mrs Thatcher firmly rejected demands from Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, for public spending to almost every front.

"There was no way, she said, to load Tory charges, that the Government could finance the proposals put forward by the Opposition and if there was any attempt to do so they would lose control of the nation's financial affairs.

There were gloomy expressions on the faces of Sir Ian Gilmour, Mr Edward Heath, Mr Norman St John-Stevas and Mr Geoffrey Ripston, the Prime Minister set out the all too familiar policies.

Mr Foot seemed as though his heart was not in the fight and only in the last few minutes of a speech that was a fall of statistics as it was lacking in emotion did some of the old rhetoric return.

As Mr Enoch Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for South Down, remarked later of the debate, the essence of the Labour leader's case was a huge increase in public spending.

Mr Foot's speech was listened to on the Labour benches in respectful but almost total silence. The Prime Minister, he said, was in such a state of crisis that conventional reflection would scarcely scratch the surface. Mrs Thatcher showed massive scepticism.

The no confidence motion was rejected by 312 votes to 250. A government majority of 62.

The division figures represent a considerable success for the Government. Its original majority over all parties was 39.

Mr Foot, who had been expected to support the motion, said: "The Government's economic policies are a disaster. I voted for the day when Mr Powell returned to the benches on the government side with the House." (Our Political Staff writes).

Parliamentary report, page 6
Frank Johnson, back page



Rain and wind did not deter the crowd at Haverfordwest from giving the Princess a warm welcome yesterday.

Jubilant royal crowds warned to be vigilant

By John Witherow and Tim Jones

Senior police officers in South Wales called yesterday for public vigilance as the Prince and Princess, disregarding atrocious weather, insisted on visiting the people on foot.

The warning from the police came after a fire bomb was found at the British Steel headquarters in Cardiff. Mr Viv Bobb, assistant chief constable of South Wales, said: "Anyone watching the royal tour should report anything suspicious. Police officers will always be available. Detectives are mingling in the crowds and nothing is too much trouble, however trivial it appears."

An organization calling itself the Workers' Army of the Welsh Republic claimed responsibility for the bomb, saying it was starting a campaign to free Wales of "all aspects of English cultural, economic and political rule". It also said it had planned the device discovered at an army recruiting office in Pontypridd, a town the royal couple will visit today.

Prince Charles announced last night during an interval at a gala in Swansea that the small town of St David's in the far south-west of Wales turned out in

strength to welcome the couple as they arrived to join the celebrations for the 80th anniversary of the cathedral.

Prince Charles used to drive there in a blue MG when he studied Welsh at Aberystwyth but this time, it was the more formal glass-backed Rolls-Royce that drew up in the square festooned with Welsh flags and the occasional Union Jack.

As they walked down the hill to attend a bilingual service in the cathedral, the Princess once again went up to the crowds lining the route, shaking hands with dozens of well-wishers.

Continued on back page col 4

Poland paralysed by one-hour strike

From Dusan Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 28

Several million Poles stopped work for an hour at noon today in a strike called by the free Solidarity union. They were demanding more food and other goods in the shops, and backing the union's demand for a change in the management of the national economy, and they were protesting at alleged repression of union activists by the Communist authorities.

The strike, which affected all parts of Poland, came today after General Jaruzelski accused Solidarity of locking all attempts to improve the social and political climate which he said was at the root of the crisis. Calling for constructive talks, he declared: "There is not much time left."

When he was elected to lead the party on October 18, General Jaruzelski said he would be making new appointments in the Politbureau and secretariat. But today he said this was not a time for big changes. "An army under enemy fire does not change its soldiers," he declared. But he brought into the highest party office another high-ranking career officer, General Florian Szwed, as an alternate Politbureau member.

He also increased the number of secretaries of the Central Committee by appointing two new members, among them, Wladimir Moriszek, another Army general.

His endeavour to broaden the Government seems to have met with little success. There are reports that even the leaders of the two Communist allies, the Polish United Workers' Party and the Peasant Party, which have hitherto provided an appearance of political pluralism, have so far declined to join the Government.

At the Sarmowice coalmine in Silesia, a riot began after a capsule of toxic gas was thrown yesterday from a passing car at the pit gates. Sixty miners were taken to hospital. It is not known who was responsible.

Britons join in Solidarity said a group of British technicians, installing computer plant in the southern city of Krosno, joined in today's strike.

Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, who wanted the strike in the Warsaw factory said, however, that this would be the last strike of its kind as "we

should employ more effective forms of protest."

Public transport came to a standstill and industry was temporarily paralysed while union leaders addressed workers at mass meetings. Although specially deployed troops were alerted throughout the country, there were no reports of violence and work resumed this afternoon.

The protest action was not total as some unions instructed their workers to abstain. In many places Communist Party members followed instructions from Warsaw and actively opposed the strike, as General Jaruzelski pointed out in a speech to the party Central Committee this afternoon.

The strike, he said, was intended as a "demonstration of force". But "we know who stands behind it and who is drawing political profit from it." He warned all Poles that the strike was also an "alarm signal" which should make them think "what this is intended for and where strikes are leading to."

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Syrians force down Boeing

Paris, Oct 28.—Syrian fighter jets today forced a crowded French Boeing 747 aircraft to land in Damascus after it had strayed over restricted airspace. Damascus radio said later

that the Air France Boeing, which was carrying 300 people to Karachi, was allowed to resume its flight after the pilot had "apologised for his mistake."—Reuter and AP.

For sale: factories where robots have replaced people

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Oct 28

While Western industrialists and trade union leaders are still bickering over manning levels, Japanese engineers are planning to export completely automated factories which can be operated over an eight-hour shift without requiring a single human worker on the premises.

"For a sum of 4,000m yen (£9m) we can provide overseas clients with a completely automated and unmanned factory which would normally require 250 workers," Mr Toriaki Ito, the chief marketing officer of the Yamazaki Iron works, said. His enterprise began to operate what has been described as the world's most rationalized industrial plant in the town of

Oguchi in central Japan.

Providing a glimpse of the future, the factory, which manufactures lathes and machine tools, is equipped with advanced robots and numerically controlled machine tools which eliminate the need for humans on a production line.

Six technicians and workers report for the first shift at 8 am every morning. Another six men relieve them for the second eight-hour shift. At midnight, all workers leave the plant which goes on churning out industrial goods during the next eight-hour shift.

"It's marvellous," says one of the managers. "We save electricity. The robots can work

in the dark and do not need light."

The entire plant is controlled by six computers which have been programmed to cover every facet of production on the two main lines of the factory.

"If there is a defect or if something goes wrong with the equipment at night after all the workers leave, the computers will instruct the robots to repair the line or correct the defect. If the robots are incapable of repairing the defect, the computer will close down the line until human help arrives the next morning," Mr Ito explained.

After a part is machined on

a lathe it is removed by a robot and placed on a flat bed under automatic drilling equipment.

Automatic carts are used to carry basic material and machined parts from one area of the factory to another. Robots fit metal parts into machine tools and replace them on the carts when another phase of the manufacturing is completed.

"In the normal process of production a factory like this would require 250 workers on each shift. At the moment we require two men in the control room, two men in the pool room and another two to take delivery of the finished

product at the end of the line during each shift."

The line of the factory is designed to produce 23 types of head stocks for lathes and machining centres. It is expected to manufacture 800 parts a month. The second line produces 53 parts of a lathe, including the beds, columns and cabinets.

"It is still too early to say how quickly we can recoup our investment," Mr Ito remarked.

"We only started production yesterday. But we do plan to set up similar plants for other industrialists after we operate this plant."

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Steel turns from free trade with hint of import controls

By Anthony Berh, Political Correspondent

Mr David Steel yesterday would underpin the industrial base of the country. In the most direct sense, Mr Steel said, the need to ask our community partners for temporary respites from the full rigours of international competition in one or two of our most weak industrial sectors.

Market partners were more likely to give a sympathetic response to such requests from a government which was committed to a programme of industrial renovation and change, with a determination to rebuild a fully competitive economy.

He said an alliance government would seek to strengthen Community trade negotiations with the United States and Japan.

In the Community they would try to remove the remaining internal barriers to give greater freedom to highly competitive British service industries such as air travel and insurance.

He then said: "A more aggressively European commitment by a Conservative government would indeed have exposed more openly the hypocrisy of the German and other governments in preaching free trade in those industrial sectors where they are highly competitive, but resisting it in their weaker service sectors."

This tough new approach by Mr Steel last night took some of his Liberal colleagues by surprise. But the speech, the 1981 Federalist Lecture, will be interpreted as Mr Steel's attempt to sell the benefits of Community membership.

He said: "With American leadership faltering, with the international economy in its deepest recession since the 1930s, with the Soviet Union uncertain and the Middle East facing continued crisis, now is the worst possible time to be talking of Britain curtailing its European ties and retreating into isolationism."

Liberal and Social Democratic Party leaders said yesterday the question of which party would fight which seat at the next general election would not prove to be a "fundamental difference" between them (the Press Association reports).

Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Russell Johnson, leader of the Scottish Liberal Party, both admitted there would be difficulties over the selection of candidates when they held a joint press conference in Mr Johnson's constituency of Inverness.

Mr Michael Thom, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne and the Social Democratic spokesman on health, is to chair a party advisory group being set up this week to formulate health policy (the Press Association reports).

Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security from 1960 to 1973, has been asked to chair a party advisory group being set up this week to formulate health policy (the Press Association reports).

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Moderates lose seat on NUM executive

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Moderates, who dominate the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers, are to lose a seat just as Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing Yorkshire miners' leader, seems certain to take over the union presidency.

By historical accident the rival General and Municipal Workers Union, which organises some coke and surface workers in the Yorkshire coalfield, has enjoyed a place on the 25-strong NUM national executive.

The post has been held recently by Mr Leslie Atkinson, a Leeds-based official, who sides with the right to give the moderates a built-in majority of 15-10 on most issues.

But a spate of closures, culminating in the shutting down of Manvers coke works, has reduced the GWMU pit membership, affiliated to the miners' union as Power Group Two, to about 600, and the GWMU has given notice of disaffiliation from the NUM, effective from December 31.

That means that Mr Atkinson will no longer sit on the executive, and the moderate majority falls to four.

With only five days to go before nominations close for the presidential election, the NUM has calculated that it will win 10 coalfield nominations, and the traditionally moderate areas.

If the nominations, determined by pit branch activists, are as predicted, the NUM will have a 15-10 majority on the executive, which recently has been the true place of power.

Mr Scargill's supporters were arguing last night that the withdrawal of the right-wing vote of the GWMU would mean a number of right-wing areas opting to support the sole militant candidate in the four-borough race for the presidency will guarantee the unity of the NUM.

Mr Scargill has said that if elected he would regard his success as a broad mandate for his policies and rule from the chair, that the executive must implement policies determined by the rank-and-file, militant inclined annual policy-making conference.

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An armed robber caught in the act by video camera as he held up a bank in Finchley, north London. The raider escaped with the use of a handgun and a cash and demanding cash. He is believed to have made similar raids in north and west London since last September. Scotland Yard yesterday issued this picture of the gunman in action.

GLC by-election a test of Labour's decline

By Our Political Correspondent

The Conservative candidate in today's Greater London Council by-election in St Pancras, North, believes that politics is undergoing a "big realignment".

People are rejecting extremes from either side", Mr Ian Pasley-Tyler, a financial controller with the Midland Bank, observed at the end of a three-week election campaign.

There is a refreshing honesty in such a comment, for Mr Pasley-Tyler's Conservative vote today, threatened by the Social Democrat, Mrs Anne Sofer, who resigned as Labour councillor for the constituency and forced the by-election.

The national significance of the by-election is that all GLC seats copy parliamentary boundaries. In the GLC elections last May, Mrs Sofer won the Labour stronghold with an impressive 59 per cent share of the vote, and a 47-53 Labour majority.

Mr Pasley-Tyler, today being defended by Mrs Mildred Gordon, a part-time teacher from Hendon, north London, said her sides roundly denounced suggestions from Labour surges at County Hall and the Commons that the Labour vote has crumbled in the wake of the economic and political drift of Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader.

Mrs Gordon's supporters feel that the Labour vote will hold. They also believe that the 40,000 electors will blame the Government for the economic and political drift of Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader.

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Selection of councillor questioned

By Ian Bradley

The Labour Party is being asked to rule that the selection by one vote of a recent former Communist as candidate for a by-election on Camden council, in London, last year was invalid.

In a letter sent yesterday to Mr David Hughes, the party's national agent, Mr David Webster, former chairman of St Pancras, North, constituency Labour Party, also calls for the national executive committee to investigate the selection of Mr William Birles, aged 36, now one of the leading left-wingers on Camden Council.

His call comes at an embarrassing time for the St Pancras, North, Labour Party, which today faces a Greater London Council by-election.

Mr Birles' selection as a candidate took place at a meeting of St Pancras North's Grafton branch on September 26, 1980. Earlier that year Mr Birles had been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr Webster maintains that members of the local party were not told about the selection meeting and that it was without a quorum.

To achieve a quorum, two members of the executive committee of the St Pancras, North, party took part in the selection. They were Miss Anne Lemming, the chairman, and Miss Patricia Hewitt, secretary of the joint Grafton and Castlehaven branch.

Miss Hewitt, who is general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties and the prospective Labour candidate for Leicester, East, said yesterday that formal notices were in fact sent out and that in the absence of a quorum a member of the executive committee could vote.

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Science report

The Sun waxes and wanes in 76 years

By the Staff of "Nature"

The Sun breathes in and out every 76 years, an American climatologist has concluded. Not that it breathes air: its radius just increases slightly (by about 0.02%) and then decreases again.

Climatologists are fascinated by the Sun after all: it drives the weather. Variations in the Sun's brightness and emission of particles may change the climate or, according to some models, even stimulate storms. So exactly how the Sun varies became a topic for Dr Ronald L. Gilliland of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, to study.

Others have looked at sunspot numbers and short-period oscillations. Gilliland looked at the historical record of the Sun's diameter: a record which, amazingly, stretches back to the early eighteenth century. Not that astronomers then measured the diameter regularly, but they did time the duration of eclipses of the Sun by the Moon, and the passage of the planet Mercury across the face of the Sun, from which it is now possible to calculate a diameter.

The data over 265 years are inevitably scattered, but show an unmistakable trend, Gilliland claims: a 76-year cycle.

Moreover, the cycle shows a statistical link with sunspot number. Sunspots wax and wane on an 11-year cycle, but the average sunspot number tends to be higher when the Sun is small.

What causes these cycles is unclear, but there seems to be a spectrum of respective phenomena occurring deep within the Sun. Astrophysicists usually restrict themselves to stable, uniform stellar models (except for certain large amplitude oscillations), and thus far they have had little to say on the question.

The last time the Sun was at its biggest was about 1911, Gilliland says. It was at its smallest in 1848, and should be maximum again in 1987. Source: *The Astrophysical Journal* (vol 248, p 1144, 1981).

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'We behave as though we have been hexed by the Bomb - put under a spell'



BBC Copyright Photo

In this week's Listener you can read the full text of Dr. Nicholas Humphrey's controversial Bronowski Lecture.

He asks why we are standing idly by in the face of the nuclear threat. The Bomb is not an uncontrollable automaton; it is maintained by our own elected representatives, and we can and should take action to control its menace.

Also in this issue: Langham Diary by A. J. P. Taylor.

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Call to extend Heseltine's management scheme

By David Walker

The Government was urged last night by members of the House of Commons, Treasury and Civil Service Committee to extend to all departments the scheme of management pioneered in his department by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Praise was heaped by MPs on the Management Information System for Ministers (MINIS), established by Mr Heseltine during the last two years.

MINIS sets out in detail for the first time, and for public consumption, the specific functions of each of the department's 45,000 staff.

Mr Richard Shepherd, MP, said the apparent success of the system should be copied. It ought to be imposed elsewhere in Whitehall by the Civil Service Department. He was shocked that it was only since the MINIS information became available that the Secretary of State, MPs, and the public had known what civil servants were doing.

According to Dr Jeremy Bray, MP, committee chairman, MINIS-type information should be available in support of the estimates for all government spending.

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Home Office urged to set up anti-racist police units

By Lucy Hodges

Home Office ministers are in a quandary over what to do about racial attacks on black people. They are being strongly lobbied to recommend in a forthcoming Home Office report the creation of special police squads, but are putting off a decision until they have seen Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton riots.

Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is thought to be sympathetic to the idea of special "anti-racist" units but is reluctant to come to a decision until he sees what Lord Scarman's report recommends on police reform.

In that way he can take a firm course of action rather than antagonise the police in a series of decisions.

The Home Office inquiry into racial attacks and racist organisations is almost complete and it is understood to have uncovered 2,700 separate reported incidents in 13 police authorities where black and Asian people have been assaulted by whites.

Mr. Whitelaw, who is known to be most concerned about the increasing incidence of racial attacks, set up his inquiry last February in response to pressure from the all-party Joint Committee Against Racism (JCAR).

The committee chaired by Miss Jo Richardson, Labour

MP for Barking, and Mr. Eric Pickles, for the Conservative Party, is an umbrella organisation representing several black minority groups. It is anxious to see special police units established, because it says there is no alternative.

The police, however, are understood to be opposed to the idea of special squads along the lines of the drug squad and robbery squad.

They doubt that there is a problem with racial attacks at all.

If Mr. Whitelaw feels unable to persuade them to set up new units, he is likely to recommend improvement in police training to combat racial attacks.

The report will say that the attacks do not appear to be based on an orchestrated campaign by right-wing extremist organisations, JCAR has suggested. It will also say that the way different police forces reacted to the attacks varied considerably.

The inquiry team from the Home Office, which included Mr. Stephen Phillips, assistant secretary in the police department, visited Bedfordshire, Greater Manchester, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Merseyside, South Wales, Sussex, the Thames Valley, London, Warwickshire, West Midlands and West Yorkshire.

There has been concern recently among ethnic minorities about the scale of racial attacks, with allegations that black people in certain areas live in fear. There is also a belief among black people as well as moderate politicians on JCAR that the police do not react well to those suffering from such attacks.

The scale of the attacks was brought home to many people last month when Mrs. Sheila Flather, a Conservative councillor and CRE commissioner, was attacked at her home in Maidenhead. Representations about that were made immediately to Mr. Whitelaw.

MURDER HUNT

A murder hunt began yesterday after Mrs. Annie May, aged 74, of Gloucester Grove estate, Peckham, died in hospital. She was viciously attacked and robbed in her home on Monday. Police wish to interview a youth aged about 15.

Girl dies in fire

Rathinder Pawal Kaur, aged seven, died in a fire at her home in Oxhill Road, Hamstead, Birmingham, early yesterday. Four other children of the family were detained in hospital.

Jail officers threaten to turn away prisoners

By David Nicholson-Lock

Prison officers at Wandsworth jail, in south London, say they will refuse to admit new prisoners in what threatens to develop into a serious dispute about overcrowding and staff shortages.

The action by 300 men, due to start in 12 days, is in protest over what they describe as an acute shortage of staff. They are already operating a work-up rule which has resulted in the closure of workshops and an increase in the time prisoners spend in cells.

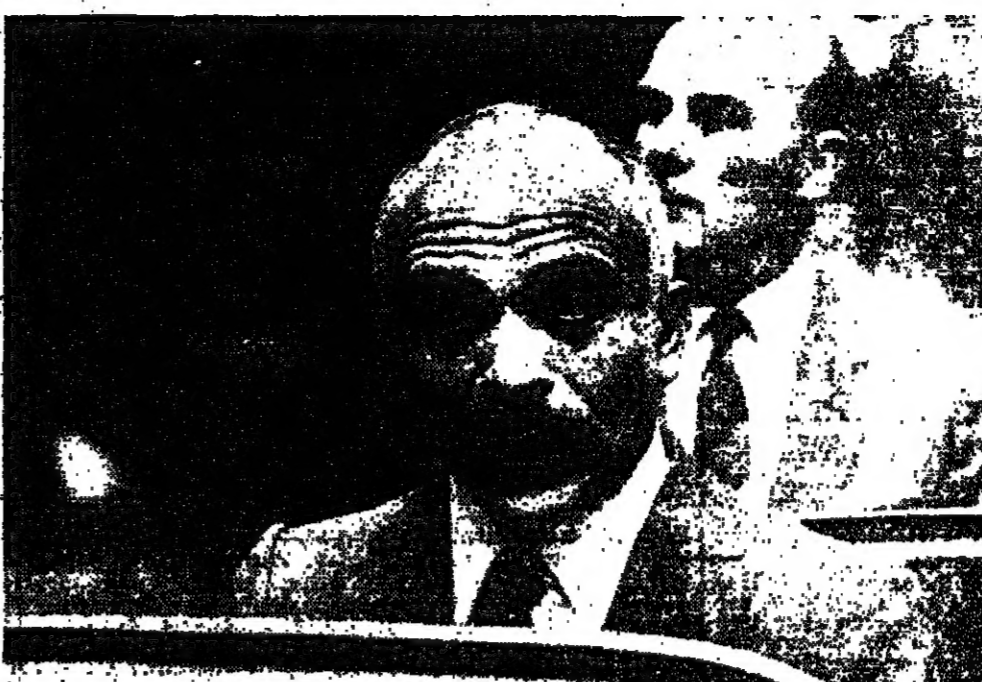
A spokesman for the Prison Officers' Association said yesterday: "In a building like Wandsworth, where the facilities are very limited, the fabric is poor and no money is being spent, there are stresses and strains imposed even with a full staff allocation. When you are short of staff you reach a point where things become critical."

"We have reached that point and we are not prepared to wait until something happens and then be criticised for doing nothing about it."

The officers say that by refusing admissions they will reduce the number of prisoners to the level Wandsworth is officially supposed to hold, the so-called "certified normal accommodation". That was the method adopted during the 13-week dispute which ended early this year, when it succeeded in cutting the overall prison population by more than a tenth from 44,000.

The spokesman refused to disclose numbers at Wandsworth but Home Office sources indicated there are a fifth more inmates than the official level of fewer than 1,300.

One factor worrying the Wandsworth prison officers, who are said to average to be about 15 per cent below establishment, is the criticism made in a report on the escape of Gerard Tuite, the Provisional IRA bomber, from Brixton prison last December.



Endorsement of friendship: Mrs. Margaret Thatcher giving a farewell wave (top) to King Hussein of Jordan as he left 10 Downing Street yesterday. The leaders had a meeting lasting 50 minutes, during which "extremely friendly" talks about Middle East issues took place. King Hussein (above), later was the guest of Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, at a lunch before flying to Washington.

Tapes levy bid by music industry

By Christopher Warman

The music industry yesterday launched a campaign for the introduction of a levy on blank tape cassettes because, it claims, illegal home taping is costing the industry millions of pounds a year.

After half-page advertisements appeared in *The Times* and *The Guardian* the British Phonograph Industry Ltd., the Musicians' Union and the Music Publishers' Association held a press conference in London to launch the campaign, designed to persuade the Government to include a levy measure in forthcoming legislation.

A Green Paper published in July virtually ruled out the possibility of a levy but said the Government would welcome a public debate before reaching a final conclusion. This new campaign, representing the views of record companies, music publishers, composers and performers, has as its theme "home taping is killing music, and it's illegal" a catchphrase that will soon be appearing on the covers of records.

Mr. John Morton, general secretary of the Musicians' Union, said that home taping was destroying the base of the recording musicians' profession.

"This not only means unemployment for musicians, it deters promising young performers from joining the profession and jeopardizes the future of music in this country."

According to the Department of Trade, the revenue lost by home taping amounted to £50m in 1977, and the industry produced an estimate that the figure was more than £200m last year.

The campaign seeks the introduction of a levy on tapes and recording equipment, the size of which would be assessed by an independent body and approved by parliament. Distribution would be undertaken by one of the existing collection societies under independent supervision.

'No redress' in complaints system

Mr. Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, has returned to his attack on the police complaints system with a repeated call for an independent police ombudsman in each of the 43 police areas.

In a letter to the Home Secretary today he lists five cases of police brutality, which he says, show that the present complaints procedure provides no redress for people whatsoever.

Mr. Meacher's proposal for a police ombudsman is sup-

ported by a number of Labour and Conservative MPs and will be considered by the working party, chaired by Lord Belstead, into reform of the police complaints procedure.

One of the cases mentioned in the letter involves a man aged 50 from Manchester whose son had had an accident with a taxi driver over what he considered an excessive fare. He flagged down a police car, and after listening to the dispute the policeman told the taxi driver to drive away.

The door of the taxi swung open, knocking the policeman down, but when his son came to his help, the policeman rushed forward and punched him in the face. He also hit the father in the face. They were subsequently taken to the police station and charged with disorderly behaviour.

The police charges against the two men were dismissed by a magistrates' court but the Director of Public Prosecutions rejected the policeman's complaint against the police.

Expulsion increases conflict in RSPCA

By Hugh Clayton

The governing council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took the almost unprecedented step yesterday of expelling one of its number from the council. It was a new twist in the long struggle for control of the largest and most influential campaigning animal charity in Britain.

Mr. Richard Course emerged from two hours of angry debate at a London hotel to inform reporters that he had been unseated by sixteen votes to six. "I shall ask as many members as I can to convene an extraordinary general meeting with a view to changing the rules and exposing the disgusting abuse of charitable funds while animals are being killed", he said.

Mr. Course, executive director of the League Against Cruel Sports and a member of the Labour Party, said he believed that voting against him had been influenced by his recent criticism of the Princess of Wales for wounding a stag while stalking at Balmoral. His allegation has been denied from Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Course said that he would probably have survived the motion against him if he had not commented about the Princess. "It is a royal society, after all." His claim was later hotly denied by Miss Jane Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, vice-chairman of the council and one of the leaders of the campaign to prevent control of the society and its £6m budget from passing to militant activists.

Taut with emotion after the debate, Miss Fookes said: "The answer is an unequivocal No." Mr. Anelay Hart, chairman of the society, said opposition to Mr. Course was based on the fact that he had broken an undertaking not to circulate a confidential auditors' report exonerating some RSPCA staff members of misusing funds.

Mr. Course said: "I was accused of publishing and independent auditors' report which the council was sworn

to secrecy over. I did sign a declaration and I have not published that report. I find it ironic that Jane Fookes can call me a liar when she has told the world that there is no truth in the allegations of extravagance committed by the staff."

Miss Fookes said later: "I did not call him a liar. The term was used by another member of the council." Mr. Julian Hopkins, executive director of the society and its senior staff member, was named in many of the allegations about the use of society funds on travel and accommodation. "Many of them were defamatory", he said. "We have to bear that in mind, all of us."

He and Miss Fookes said that the auditors had shown the allegations to be unsubstantiated, and that their conclusion had been accepted by the council.

Mr. Hart said that the rent on the society-owned house occupied by Mr. Hopkins has been raised from £1,000 a year to 74 per cent of his salary. They refused to disclose the new rent or the salary. Mr. Hopkins said he could not remember exactly what local government pay scale it was related to.

Mr. Hopkins said that the house was used to accommodate visitors to the society. His wife had travelled to the United States at the society's expense to make speeches as the guest of the Humane Society of the United States.

Mr. Course was supported in the closed debate about the motion to expel him by Lord Houghton of Sowerby, who as Mr. Douglas Houghton was chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party in the late 1960s. Lord Houghton, now a vice-president of the RSPCA, said that its constitution allowed no appeal against expulsion.

The council later passed by fifteen votes to four a motion of no confidence in Mr. Richard Adams, author of the book *Watership Down*, as president of the society.

IN BRIEF

Surprise bequest for dog society

A dog rescue society has been saved from possible closure by a bequest of £52,000 from a will.

The Chichester, Sussex and District Dog Rescue Society, which has been in financial difficulties, was originally left £300 in the will of Mrs. Dora Cooper, of Bognor Regis. But Mrs. Cooper's stepson, who was the will's main beneficiary, died before her, and the residue of the will, making a total of £52,000, has passed to the society.

Verdict expected today

A verdict is expected today at Nottingham Crown Court in the case of a dentist, aged 22, who has denied charges of rape and attempted rape.

Mr. Justice Mans-Jones was summing up yesterday.

Radioactive theft

Police were yesterday hunting thieves who stole radioactive materials from a sixth-form college in Barnsley, South Yorkshire, after breaking into a laboratory and smashing open a cupboard containing radium, strontium, plutonium, americium, and cobalt.

Disabled in crash

A disabled man was injured and a woman in a wheelchair was catapulted through the doors of a bus into the road and underneath the car in a crash in Arnhem, near Doncaster. The bus was taking 11 disabled people home from a social services day centre on Tuesday night.

Escort for witness

Desmond McAlea, one of the two survivors of the Miami Showband massacre six years ago, will be given a police escort today when he crosses the Irish border to give evidence in Belfast Crown Court in the trial of James Somerville, accused of murdering three of McAlea's fellow musicians.

Ferries cancelled

Hundreds of ferry passengers, cars and lorries were diverted yesterday to Fishguard or Liverpool from Holyhead, Anglesey, where Sealink suspended services to Ireland indefinitely. Seamen are striking over manning levels on the port's new car ferry.

Prisoner escapes

Police were searching yesterday for Camille Patterson, aged 24, an American, who escaped from police escort taking her in a van from Holloway prison, north London, to Crawley, Sussex, where she was to have appeared charged with illegally importing drugs.

Teacher disappears

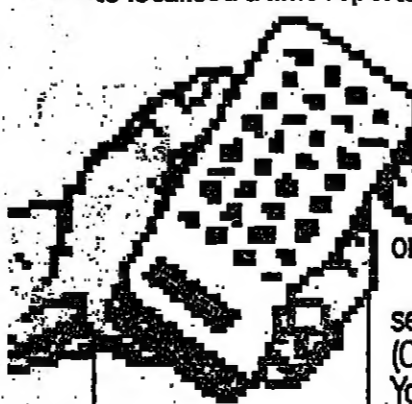
Police in the Scottish Highlands yesterday asked farmers and chimneys to look for Mr. Stephen Carr, a teacher, aged 43, who left his home in Hyndland, Glasgow, on Monday for a walking trip.



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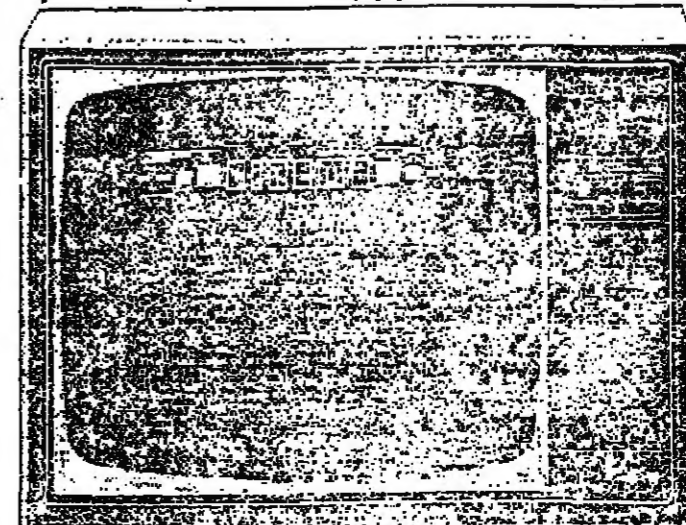
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MPs JOIN UNDER-FIVES PROTEST

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Nearly thirty MPs yesterday joined trade unions and pressure groups to protest at an alleged escalation from a government sponsored conference on under-fives of all organisations which have criticised under provision.

They urged the 600 delegates to raise vigorously from the floor what they described as the main issue, the difficulties of working parents and their children. The protest brought swift denials from the department of Education and Science, which is joint sponsor of the conference, to be held in London tomorrow with the Department of Health and Social Security.

The DES said the conference would be about present provision for the under-fives

Art for the public's sake

By Our Arts Correspondent

As part of an exhibition at the Tate Gallery next year, the public will be invited to paint portraits which will form a crowd mural.

It will be one feature of an exhibition, "Paint and Paintings", to be held from June 9 to July 18 on the theme of colour and technique, sponsored by Winsor and Newton, the artists' materials firm, to celebrate its 150th anniversary.

The main exhibition will be held in the Tate sculpture hall, covering the background and history of artists' materials and the artist colourman's trade, with selected paintings from the Tate collection on show to illustrate techniques.

On the lawn at the front of the gallery a working studio will be set up, where the public can come to paint and seek advice.

Delay in benefits tax may lose Treasury £100m

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Treasury expects to lose about £100m in tax revenue because of the delay in bringing benefits for the unemployed into tax until next July.

The three-month delay has been caused by administrative difficulties between the three government departments involved, and by the effects of the civil servants' dispute earlier this year.

The Government intends to amend in next year's Finance Bill the powers it took this year to tax benefits for the unemployed from next April. But it expects to start withholding tax refunds (from the unemployed) from next April until either they return to work or until the end of the tax year, if that is sooner.

The benefits affected will be flat rate unemployment benefit and supplementary benefit paid to strikers' families or to the unemployed. The earnings-related supplement, due to be abolished in January, and allowances for children and housing costs will be exempted from tax. The original saving from

bringing benefits for the unemployed into tax was estimated last March at £370m a year, based on average unemployment levels of 2,600,000 in 1981-82.

Since then unemployment estimates have been revised upwards, and savings from taxing benefits have to be offset against both the lost revenue from employment and the extra Inland Revenue staff needed to implement the system.

The benefits will continue to be paid at the full rate when they become taxable. The tax will become payable only when the unemployed return to work and their income from benefits is taken into account.

The move towards taxing benefits fulfils part of the Conservative Party's manifesto. But taxation of sickness benefits, which are expected to be transferred to employers under a Bill to be introduced soon, and for invalidity and other incapacity benefits, has been delayed until at least 1983.

Drug addict doctor fined £500

From our Correspondent Manchester

A doctor addicted to drugs forged prescriptions to feed the habit, Manchester City magistrates were told yesterday. Dr Robert Aston, aged 36, a general practitioner in Didsbury, Manchester, got more than 2,000 tablets in 10 months on false prescriptions he made out, most of them to his mother-in-law, Mr Robin Booth, for the prosecution, said.

He said the offences came to light when a drug squad officer checked the controlled drugs register and noticed that Dr Aston's mother-in-law had been prescribed large quantities of Palfium, which contained a class A controlled drug. When interviewed, the doctor confessed they were for himself.

Dr Aston, a father of four, who lives with his wife and disabled in-laws in Raynham Avenue, Didsbury, was fined £500. He was told to pay £192.25 compensation after admitting two offences of possessing the drug and 29 of obtaining it by deception.

HOUSES 'CHEAPER' BY 0.75%

House prices dropped by 0.75 per cent in the year to last September, the Woolwich building society reported yesterday. The biggest decline was in the price of 1919-1939 houses, which fell 4.97 per cent. Homes built after 1940 dropped by 3.07 per cent and new house prices fell 0.52 per cent. But the pre-1918 range of houses showed a price rise of 3.88 per cent.

According to the society, the average house price is now £24,185.

The figures were released as Sir Oliver Chesterton, the Woolwich chairman, announced that Woolwich assets had grown by 14.3 per cent to £3,234m in the financial year to the end of September.

HALL IS SAVED

Plans to demolish Jubilee Hall, the nineteenth century building in Covent Garden, London, were rejected by Greater London Council's Covent Garden Panel yesterday. The panel plans that the building should remain next to a new development which will be subject to public consultation before final approval is granted.



Big will be beautiful: Sir John Mills, left, launching this year's Poppy Appeal yesterday. With him is a poppy girl, Carol Puttock, and Alan Minter, who are overshadowed by a big poppy, symbolising the need for extra large donations this year. The appeal is for more than £5m.

Rethink on TV right of reply

The BBC is considering new ways of giving a right of reply to people who consider they have been misrepresented on television, Mr George Howard, chairman of the corporation, said yesterday.

He added that the right of reply was "done better" on radio.

He was answering a criticism at the annual meeting of the Country Landowners' Association in London of a *Horizon* programme shown on BBC 2 on Monday. "The matter of inaccuracies will be taken up and questions asked about that particular programme", Mr Howard said. He was referring to allegations from the floor of the meeting that the programme, "Burrard's or Earley", included the inaccurate statement that national parks were owned by the state.

Mr Howard, who was president of the association 10 years ago, disclaimed all responsibility for alleged mistakes in the commercial television adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's novel, *Brideshead Revisited*. His home at Castle Howard, in North Yorkshire, is being used in the programme as the family seat named in its title.

He added that he had been away when the story was filmed.

Defence choices for the 80s: the Radical Left

Nuclear-free, but no pushover

By David Greenwood and Peter Hennessy

The radical left will not be unduly dismayed by their near miss at converting their unilateral disarmament resolution into an automatic manifesto commitment at the Labour Party conference.

They can draw encouragement from growing anti-nuclear sentiment in Europe. Nearer home, they know they have a sympathiser in the Leader of the Opposition himself.

In fact, careful though he is in choosing his words when questioned on military matters, it is crystal-clear that Mr. Michael Foot would be more comfortable directing a government pledged to the defence and overseas policies of his Left wing, than heading one of more moderate bent. He relished the ovation which his "peaceonger" speech elicited at the Labour conference; and he promptly told a television interviewer that there would be definite strands of unilateralism in the security stance of any administration under his leadership.

What would happen to the nation's defences as a whole if such an administration were elected, committed to a nuclear-free posture for the United Kingdom, less than whole-hearted about an Alliance whose strategic doctrine rests on posing the threat of nuclear devastation, (presumably) sceptical about spending on arms and armed forces generally?

At a guess it would come up with something like the main lines of policy summarised in the accompanying panel. As the figures show these dispositions would mean a defence budget of no more than £10,000m by the end of the decade, less if dissociation from NATO's strategy meant pulling out of Germany. They would require perhaps 200,000 service personnel, three-fifths of the present number, plus some 150,000 civilians.

Obviously, strategic nuclear capabilities would be excised from the programme, both the Polaris force-in-being and the Trident system in-the-pipeline. A complete "nuclear-ectomy" would also require

(a) getting rid of stocks of free-fall nuclear bombs and depth charges; (b) ending the "dual key" arrangements with the United States which cover the warheads for Rhine Army's Lance missiles and also, some cannon-launched munitions; and (c) telling the Americans to leave Holy Loch in Scotland, and several sites in England and Wales, taking their weapons with them.

Having done these things the radical left would contend

that the United Kingdom had been rendered more secure, or at least less vulnerable to nuclear attack.

However, politicians shrewd enough to get elected would know that nuclear self-denial would not make these islands any less important strategically. Nor, for that reason, would it allow the United Kingdom somehow to keep European crises and confrontation at arm's length. In other words, an administration of the left would feel bound to formulate some novel concept of "defensive deterrence", and to field the forces necessary to make that posture credible.

The central thesis is straightforward. Proponents of defensive deterrence recognise the desirability of taking out insurance against such threats to Britain's security as could materialise, and they acknowledge that the most

serious of these emanate from the Soviet Union and its allies. They argue, however, that it is ill-advised to pay premiums whose effect is to make remote eventualities more likely. And that is precisely what they fear NATO's nuclear (and other) force modernisation programmes may do.

Provision to dissuade an adversary should be made in other ways, they say: specifically, in ways which do not augment offensive capabilities.

The logic of this reasoning would lead to defence programme choices for Britain of the kind elaborated in the table.

A prime aim would be to make the United Kingdom like a porcupine, bristling with protective armament. The purpose would be to present a would-be attacker with the prospect of pain out

of all proportion to the possible pay-off from invasion.

To that end a government espousing defensive deterrence would be inclined to enhance the coastal, territorial and air defences of the home base. On the naval side, it would put greater stress on mine-hunters and fast patrol boats, at the expense of provision for bigger ocean-going warships.

It would regard "home defence" as the most important of the army's roles, and therefore the prior claimant on resources for equipment and time for training. It would want the RAF to accord top priority to providing an air defence system as good as, if not better than, that now undergoing overdue updating. It would spend perhaps half its budget on these tasks, compared with the 22 per cent allotted to them in the present Government's planning.

On the other hand, dissociation from NATO's concept of operations for defending north-west Europe would be favoured. That might mean reducing the British Corps in Germany to a token force of, say, 10,000 men, or even withdrawing ground troops. Certainly it is hard to envisage a place in the rubric of defensive deterrence for the kind of armour-heavy divisions which Rhine Army has at present or for the longer-range artillery that goes with them. Nor does the concept provide a solid rationale for the 60 new Harriers to be purchased for the RAF in Germany.

To contemplate recasting the defence effort along these lines is radical, but it is not ridiculous. The trouble is that it probably does not represent what a majority on the far Left would choose.

Many, if not most, of the really active nuclear disarmers are people who, having discarded the existing apparatus for deterrence and defence would shy from putting any other in its place. In particular they would object to paying the far from negligible price involved, because any military provision would be at the expense of funds for desired social and economic transformation.

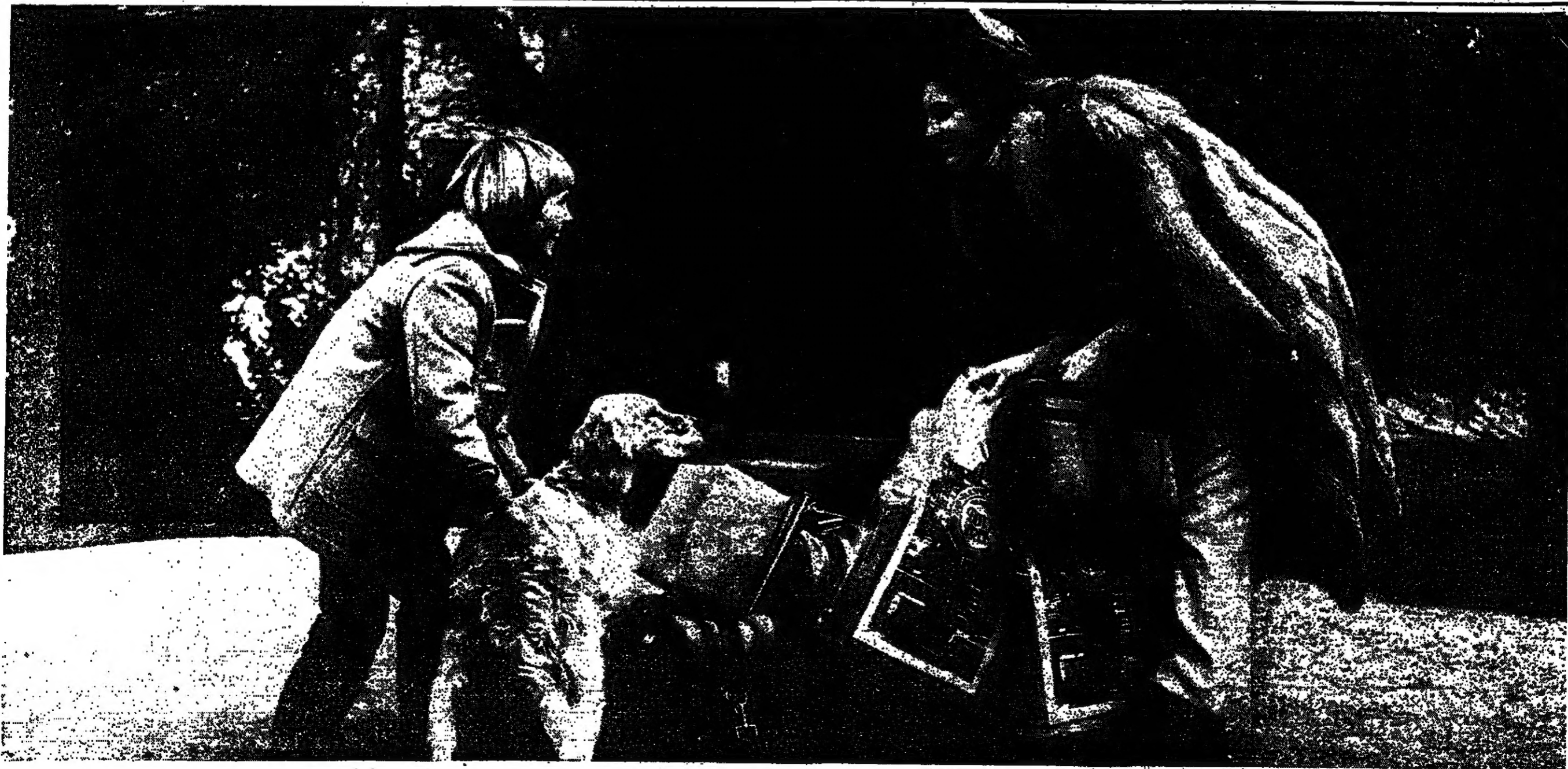
This is the danger of the radical alternative. Indeed, since the repercussions of electoral success for a party fully committed to unilateralism would shake NATO to its roots, one fears that such an eventualty would heighten the very risks the New Romantics seek to lessen.

Tomorrow: Standing alone in heavily-armed neutrality.

DEFENCE CHOICES FOR THE 1980s

The Radical Labour Nuclear-free Alternative

	1981-82	1985-86	1989-90
A RESOURCES			
Defence Budget (£000 millions)	12.3	13.0	7.5-10.0
Defence Manpower (thousands)	332	314	200
Service personnel	228	200	150
MoD civilians			
B ROLES AND FORCES	mid-to-late 1980s		
	None		
Strategic Nuclear Forces	Cancel Trident programme and pay-off Polaris boats. (Serve notice to quit on all American nuclear-related facilities in Britain.)		
Home base	Maintain and perhaps enhance coastal territorial and aerial protection; keep home defences up-to-date and up-to-scratch through re-equipment and intensive training.		
Europe	Immediate phasing-out of theatre and battlefield nuclear weapons. Reduce or totally withdraw and disband 1 (British) Corps, as part of dissociation from NATO's concept of operations for defence of north-west Europe. Reduce or totally withdraw and disband squadrons from RAF in Germany (for the same reason).		
Eastern Atlantic	Accelerate rundown of Fleet, especially surface ships of frigate size and upwards. Increase emphasis on smaller ships for coastal defence (mine-counter-measures and anti-submarine warfare).		
Other	Abandon residual garrison, and plans for composing forces for extra-European missions.		



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PIA
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GLC cheap fares policy challenged in High Court

By Richard Ford

Ratepayers in London have been treated as a "milk cow" by the Greater London Council in its decision to cut bus and Underground fares by 25 per cent, it was alleged in the High Court yesterday.

The Labour-controlled council had ignored the financial consequences to ratepayers, when they blindly accepted a reduced fares charter introduced earlier this month, it was said by Mr David Widdicombe, QC, in the Queen's Bench Division.

Mr Widdicombe was appearing for the Conservative-controlled London Borough of Bromley, which is seeking the quashing of the GLC's supplementary rate demand, which has been levied to pay for the "fares fair" policy.

Mr Widdicombe said that although the GLC had paid lip service to ratepayers, they had been ignored in the making of the decision on fares. The GLC had treated ratepayers as a "milk cow," a bottomless well of funds," Mr Widdicombe told Lord Justice Dunn, sitting with Mr Justice Phillips.

He added that Bromley believed that Parliament, when passing the Transport (London) Act in 1969 intended London Transport to be run as a business rather than on social welfare principles.

Mr Widdicombe, opening the case, which is being challenged by the GLC and is expected to last at least three days, claimed that the new cheap fares policy was

thought of without any appreciation or mention of the loss of Government block grants, and a misconception of the likely effect on traffic congestion through increased passengers on the buses and underground.

Our case is that, having won the election, the new administration has proceeded with its fares policy in blind adherence to its election pledge without, as far as we know, any legal advice and ignoring the true effects of the financial consequences, loss of Government grant and the effect on traffic congestion he added.

Before the case opened, Lord Justice Dunn said that both he and Mr Justice Phillips were London ratepayers and regularly used the underground, but lawyers for Bromley council, the GLC and London Transport said they did not object to them hearing the case.

Bromley is seeking an injunction halting implementation of the GLC's cheaper fares policy and wants the supplementary rate precept of 6.1p in the pound levied from October 1 to March 31 next year, quashed and declared null and void. On Tuesday the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce was given leave to challenge the levying of the supplementary rate.

Mr Widdicombe said the resulting loss to the GLC as a result of the new policy was £61.4m in the first six months of operation and £123m in the first full year.

Under the former GLC Conservative administration's policy proposed for 1981-82 the rate precept for public transport was 2.4p in the pound, while the new policy under Labour meant it would rise to 13.5p in the present financial year and to 20p in 1982-83.

He added that under the previous Conservative administration a ratepayer with premises valued at £500 paid £7.20 towards public transport, but under Labour's new policy it would be £60.40 in the present financial year and £60 extra in 1982-83.

"You may think these figures are quite staggering and it will be our case that a policy of deliberate loss-making on transport at the expense of the ratepayers has been adopted," Mr Widdicombe said.

He added that many ratepayers, especially in public transport, and that many passengers came from outside the GLC area. The new administration at County Hall considered that public transport could be run as a social service like highways or refuse disposal.

An affidavit from Mr Robert Clark, a commercial officer with the London Transport Executive, said that if the executive wanted to restore fares to the level of early October it could either reintroduce the old fare scales or continue to use the simplified structure with variable fares to recoup the revenue.



Tale of the young mariner: Tony, aged 11, a Barnardo's boy, telling the Lord Mayor of London, Colonel Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, about his educational cruise on the barge Thalatta, now moored at Tower Pier.

Britain to rebuild sinking Antarctic base

The scientific research station of the British Antarctic Survey at Halley Bay has sunk gradually over the past 10 years to 30 ft beneath the ice sheet because of the warmth of its oil-fired heating (Pearce Wright writes).

The Natural Environment Research Council has agreed plans to rebuild the base for 25 scientists and technicians at a cost of £1m. Prefabricated components will be delivered next year for replacement in 1983.

Sir Hermann Bondi, the council chairman, said yesterday that the council had also issued tenders for a £4m research ship to replace RRS Shackleton, for delivery in two years' time.

The British Antarctic Survey cost £5.6m last year out of the £46.8m spent by the council on research by universities and its own institutes.

Geological research by scientists in the Antarctic is aimed at assembling data for reconstructing Gondwana, the huge land mass that according to theory once covered much of the Indian and Pacific Oceans before breaking up to form the continents.

Work on glaciology forms part of global studies in changes in climate, in addition to revealing information about the changes that have occurred locally over the past 1,000 years.

The deepest core of material yet drilled through the ice sheet, giving a sample 83 metres long, will give a record of impurities in the atmosphere for more than 50 years.

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Drugs jury hears why defendant did not run

Howard Marks told the Central Criminal Court yesterday, that he agreed to keep the accounts for a £20m drugs smuggling operation.

Mr Marks, the Oxford graduate who is accused of being the British mastermind of an operation in bringing Colombian cannabis into Britain, has said he was working under cover for the Mexican government to find out the men behind it.

Yesterday he told the jury about meeting one of the American smugglers' organizers who suspected him of being responsible for the swoop by customs officers on smugglers in Scotland in March last year, leading to the biggest cannabis haul ever seized in the United Kingdom.

Some of the smugglers panicked and dumped three tons of cannabis into the sea. But officers kept up their undercover work and waited until May to make arrests.

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Teachers to study Euro-hours

From Richard Garner of the "Times Educational Supplement", Sheffield

A teachers' union is to examine whether a Continental-style school day could be introduced in Britain's classrooms.

Delegates to the assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association's annual conference in Sheffield yesterday approved the idea, proposed by Mrs Shirley Shaw, from Stanborough School, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

She said: "I do not deny there will be a social evolution if we go ahead, but what I do think is that it is a bad thing."

Mrs Shaw, who was asking the union's executive to investigate the feasibility of such a change in school hours, said that at a time of high unemployment it was vital that children should be encouraged to develop activities outside school.

Mr Peter Hastings, from Mid-Herts Music Centre, Hatfield, seconding the motion, said an 8 am to 1.30 pm school day would be preferable to the present 9 am to 4 pm day.

"In the first instance, it should apply to secondary school children," he said. "Physical education, sports, music, drama and dance could be left to the afternoon, while inter-schools sports matches arranged then instead of on Saturday morning."

Mr Richard Yarrow, from Haringey, north London, speaking against the motion, said: "This would provide me with the opportunity to moonlight in broad daylight. I feel that I and thousands of others would succumb to this temptation, to the detriment of other extra-curricular activities."

Delegates earlier side-stepped a motion calling for teachers to be given regularly spaced sabbatical years off as of right moved next business after Mr Thomas Jones, the vice-president gave a warning that it would have taken up too much of the executive's time to investigate the issue.

He gave an assurance, however, that the executive would seize any opportunity to pursue the subject.

Mrs Dorrit Smith, from Roseland School, Tregouy, Cornwall, proposing the motion, said that in two Australian states teachers could apply for a sabbatical year without pay after 10 years' service.

"The teacher, I quote, is free to do his or her own thing in the period of leave—study, travel or try other employment", she said.

It gave the various authorities, all of whom published their annual reports yesterday, a respite in which to pursue their chores of maintenance and replacement in the underground sewerage and distribution systems.

Heseltine names inner city team

By David Walker

A squad of 25 socially concerned capitalists has been recruited by the Government to provide bright ideas for the regeneration of the inner city areas.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday announced the names of a group of business executives, nominated by banks, building societies, insurance companies and pension funds, who have become temporary civil servants in order to produce a series of reports on private-public sector cooperation.

Among companies cooperating in the exercise are Barclays Bank, the Woolwich Building Society, the Commercial Union Insurance Company, and the British Petroleum Pension Fund.

Typical of the all male recruits is Mr Lynn Hopkins, aged 29, corporate finance analyst with the Post Office staff superannuation fund. He spoke at a press conference open to the public, allowing us to depart from the traditional Civil Service approach to these problems.

The new team begins a year's tour of duty shortly with visits to various British cities, followed by an investigation of urban renaissance in such American centres as Detroit, Philadelphia and Atlanta. The executives' duties are being met by their companies, and also their travel costs in Britain. Foreign travel—costing an estimated £50,000—will be met by the Government.

The team's appointment arises from Mr Heseltine's visit to Merseyside in the summer after the Toxteth riots. He took a number of financial managers on a tour of Liverpool and Knowsley.

Unemployment, urban deprivation, economic decline and Britain's inner city riots all stem from a decline in the competitiveness of British industry, it is claimed in the National Consumer Council's annual report, published today.

In his introduction to the council's chairman, Mr Michael Shanks, says unemployment has replaced inflation as the main focus of public concern, "not because inflation has become significantly better but because unemployment has become significantly worse".

Mr Shanks says that inflation has contributed to loss of competitiveness, and adds: "We will not cure unemployment by giving up the fight against inflation."

The main reason that British industry has been hurt more by recession than others, Mr Shanks says, is that in too many sectors it has for years been less responsive to customer needs than have competitors.

"We are paying the price for past complacency," he asserts. National Consumer Council annual report, (NCC, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1, free).

SWALE PLEA REJECTED BY JUDGE

Rosie Swale, the round-the-world yachtswoman, lost her appeal against a conviction for fraud against a conviction for prostitution.

Mooinies' costs order

Mr Dennis Orme, British leader of the "Reds" sect, was ordered by the Court of Appeal yesterday to put up £100,000 security for the costs of his pending appeal against a jury's verdict dismissing his libel action against Associated Newspapers.

The action was brought over a Daily Mail article alleging that the sect brainwashed members and broke up families. It became the longest libel trial, ending last March after six months.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said that Associated Newspapers estimated an appeal would last five days and cost them £133,000. Mr Orme's solicitors estimated a 10-day hearing and offered a minimum of £20,000 as security.

Some deterioration, "in the considered view of the National Water Council", is already occurring in a few areas, notably Manchester and West Yorkshire.

On a happier note, the council says it is pleased with its participation in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, launched by the United Nations last year with the objective of bringing clean water and basic sanitation to the 2,000 million people in developing countries.

Towards that end the council set up the WaterAid Trust last July as a charitable equivalent of its International Advisory Service, which seeks to export British expertise in water technology on a commercial basis.

National demand for water fell last year

By Tony Samstag

Demand for water in England and Wales declined last year for only the second time since the war, according to the National Water Council's annual report for 1980-81, published yesterday.

The previous exception to an average annual growth in demand of 2 per cent was 1976, when the drought was responsible.

Last year's average supply of 16,000 megalitres a day represented a drop of less than 1 per cent and, leaving its economic implications to one side, was not unwelcome.

It gave the various authorities, all of whom published their annual reports yesterday, a respite in which to pursue their chores of maintenance and replacement in the underground sewerage and distribution systems.

But the respite is only temporary. The water industry has even more reason than most to fear the long-term effects of recession.

Sir Robert Marshall, chairman of the national body, says in his introduction to the annual report: "I must repeat with the utmost emphasis that the water industry cannot respond to the current stringency like some other sectors of industry by reducing the services it provides and the standards at which it provides them."

"It is quite clear that if the upkeep of the system is neglected, deterioration of services to customers and of environmental standards will occur, slowly and insidiously but none-the-less inexorably."

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Help the Aged gets things done for old people in need

For over 20 years Help the Aged has pioneered practical work for old people. Its purpose is not merely to relieve suffering, but to generate positive help—to enable the elderly to remain as active and healthy as possible. It has stimulated volunteer help in many parts of the world, and achieves results well beyond its modest resources.

A British initiative that generates support and action in many parts of the world



universities of Cambridge and Manchester into ageing problems. The needs of the frail and elderly disabled remain urgent.

Day Centres

Loneliness is the 'worst disease of all' say many old people. Over 2 million of them live alone, often housebound, some in the most desperate conditions.

There are no easy answers. But the friendly companionship found in Day Centres bring more help than any other solution. In 1980 alone Help the Aged helped over 160 centres with grants. The need grows.

Emergency Medical Work

Help the Aged backs local initiative, eg. India has 5½ million people suffering from cataracts. A simple operation restores sight, so among others we help Dr. Pahwa's work at the Gandhi Eye Hospital. Similarly Help the Aged is providing nurses and medical supplies to support work among refugees in Somalia.

Housing

Over 1 million old people in Britain are badly housed. Damp, cold rooms; stairs that are difficult for the frail; and lonely isolation. Help the Aged pioneered simple homely flats, with warden assistance on hand. Many more flats are needed.

Swift Disaster Aid

Earthquake, Floods and War Disasters inflict appalling hardship on the old. Help the Aged sends swift help to experienced and reliable teams on the spot. In recent years it has sent aid to Latin America, Yugoslavia, Italy.

Medical Help

Frailty needs assistance. Treatment Centres and Aids for those already struggling with physical difficulties, such as the Rehabilitation Unit at Ipswich, funded through Help the Aged, or the Geriatric Day Hospital at Brent; and with research made possible by Help the Aged in hospitals and universities in London, Bristol and elsewhere; and the founding of two chairs at

Large Houses

A unique plan that solves two problems for retired people—for those whose houses are now larger than they need, and for those wanting the happiness of suitable accommodation. Rates and maintenance are a burden on larger houses. Help the Aged converts such houses if given to the charity, and in return provides the former owners with a lifetime's accommodation, free of rates and maintenance costs.

Famine Relief

In countries stricken with terrible food shortages and slender resources old people suffer at the end of the queue for help. The compassion of Help the Aged's supporters extends across frontiers.

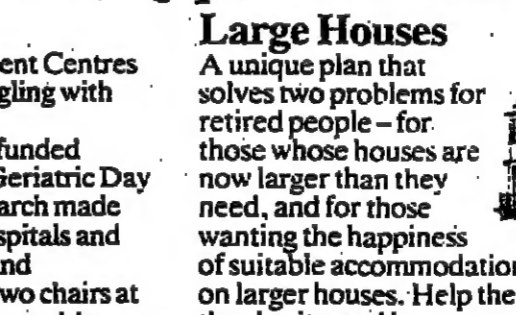
Help has gone to more than 60 poor countries. Service by dedicated volunteers means that food reaches far more people than would otherwise be possible.

Support in Canada, USA, India, Hong Kong

In Canada Help the Aged is now established and is supported by many eminent people and by thousands of Canadian citizens. Last year they contributed £265,000. More recently voluntary support groups have started in USA, India and Hong Kong.

Helping the Housebound

Frailty prevents many elderly people from getting out, and cuts them off from the community.



Minibuses and their volunteers can change that. One minibus can serve up to 200 old people a week. Last year Help the Aged helped to provide one extra minibus every 16 days. A further 50 minibuses specially fitted with tail lifts are urgently needed—these cost £10,000 each.

Young people help the old

Practical service for the old by the young, benefits both youth and age. Schools, colleges and youth groups give their time and energy in many ways.

Many thousands of young people help to raise funds, and themselves gained understanding of old people's problems.

To Help the Aged, Room DT3, FREEPOST 30, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP. I enclose my contribution of £..... towards your work for old people.

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• Booklet on tax benefits of leaving money to Help the Aged. ☐

• Facts about the conversion of larger houses. ☐

Help the aged

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Chairman: Peter Bowring, CH PC
Director: Hugh J. Pugh, CH PC

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The Butter Information Council Ltd

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Down under, do they really believe this

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CREAM A LITTLE SALT

tastes like this?

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The picture below shows the ingredients that make a typical leading brand of butter. We churn the cream. Natural. Simple. Which is why nothing else can taste like butter.

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The Butter Information Council Ltd

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No buts, it's got to be butter.

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The Butter Information Council Ltd

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The Butter Information Council Ltd

But then, the truth hurts.

The ads that ran in the dailies on October 20th* have been described as "scurrilous", "petulant" and "spiteful" by the manufacturer of the six leading margarine brands.

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* A slight amendment has been made to the ad top-right

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Name

Address

The Butter Information Council Ltd

Coalition protests force Schmidt to modify budget

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 28

Strong opposition from the Education Minister and the Social Democrats today compelled the West German cabinet to scrap plans to cut school children's grants in the much-disputed 1982 budget.

The cuts were part of a package of measures accepted by the Social Democrat-led Free Democrat coalition to close a new gap of nearly DM8,000m (£2,000m) which had emerged since the budget was agreed on after a bitter struggle six weeks ago.

Herr Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister, will present the budget in the Bundestag tomorrow.

Herr Björn Engholm, the Education Minister, had rejected the proposals as unacceptable and there had been talk of his resignation if the Cabinet stuck to the plans.

Instead, it ordered the Federal Labour Office, whose main task is administering unemployment benefits, to make further cuts of DM100m in addition to economies which are already planned.

Herr Engholm was not the only one who was unhappy with the budget. The Free Democrat parliamentary party objected to cuts in government subsidies for research by small and middle-sized firms and these will now be made elsewhere by the Economics Ministry.

Herr Hans Apel, the Defence Minister, also protested at plans to save DM200m on his budget but later acquiesced. Only yesterday he told Bundeswehr chiefs that the Defence Ministry was "not in a position to save" and could save no more.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, pointed out that the

ultimate aim of the cuts in the 1982 budget was to strengthen the Deutschmark and improve West Germany's economic position. A two per cent drop in interest rates, he remarked, was more helpful than expensive employment programmes.

Last night, speaking to his parliamentary party for the first time since his patemaker operation, Herr Schmidt forecast that this could be the most difficult winter since 1945 for West Germany and other Western countries, although he still expected an upswing in the second half of next year.

Earlier the Chancellor appealed indirectly to Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat Opposition leader, to cooperate in getting the budget through Parliament in time.

The budget has to be passed by the Bundestag, the Upper House, of parliament, by December in order to go into force by January 1. If it fails, officials say, many of the measures cannot be applied in time for them to have the required effect.

The Christian Democrats, who are outvoted in the Bundestag, the Lower House, have the majority in the Bundesrat, which is composed of representatives of the 11 Länder. They could seriously delay the budget by raising objections so that it would have to go before a mediation committee.

Opposition spokesmen have criticised the budget as irresponsible and unsound and accused the Government of breaking promises. Herr Kohl and prime ministers of Christian Democrat ruled Länder were meeting today to discuss their strategy.



Hopeful Saudi shopping in Bonn

Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia dropped in for a friendly lunch with Herr Helmut Schmidt in Bonn yesterday and told the Chancellor he was still very much interested in West German Leopard tanks (Patricia Clough writes). But he also emphasized, according to Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, that their relationship would not suffer if West Germany decided not to sell them to him. The Crown Prince (above) is seen with Herr Schmidt when he arrived in Bonn for a couple of hours on his way home from the North-South conference in Cancun, Mexico. "To see my friend Helmut Schmidt and see how he is," after his heart pacemaker operation. The Chancellor said the conversation over

game soup, sole, duck and orange Charlotte, was about the conference, the world economic situation, the Middle East and "strengthening our friendship". West Germany is still officially reviewing its highly restrictive policy on arms exports but informed sources say it is extremely unlikely that the Government will be able to sell the Saudis the large numbers of Leopard tanks and other weapons they would like. It is not clear when the decision is supposed to be made but "the unpleasant moment is being put off as long as possible," the sources said. The Crown Prince and Herr Schmidt agreed that President Mubarak of Egypt, deserved confidence and support, according to Herr Becker.

Reagan struggle with air controllers is practically over

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 28

The three-month struggle between 11,500 striking American air traffic controllers and the Reagan administration is practically over.

The refusal yesterday by a federal appeal court to grant further delay of a labour agency's ruling that the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) should be stripped of its official status as a union because of the illegal strike that began last August means that only the Appeal Court can now save Patco from oblivion.

Although Mr Robert Poli, the union leader, remains as pugnacious as ever, there seems little hope among rank-and-file members that the Appeal Court will overturn last week's decision by the federal labour relations authority to decertify the union.

For the strikers who were dismissed soon after the stoppage began, a rejection by the court will mean they will have to start new careers. The Administration has made it clear they are not to be re-hired as air controllers (although some are planning to appeal against their dismissal).

Many have already turned to new work, from plucking turkeys and driving lorries to practising law and selling insurance. Some say they have no intention of returning to a control tower.

For passengers and airlines the effects of the stoppage will continue for months. Passengers will face more delays and cuts in flight schedules.

Airlines, already facing falling revenues which have forced at least one to close, will have to contemplate more layoffs and other economy measures if they are to survive in one of the most competitive markets in the United States.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which runs the nation's major airports, has begun rebuilding the air traffic control system, rebelling the number of recruits through its Oklahoma City training centre, taking on 1,000 military controllers and hiring clerical

assistants to do administrative work.

But the FAA has been forced to cut back sharply on services because the system is staffed by 10,500 controllers, compared with 17,000 before the strike.

More reductions are planned at the end of next month to allow controllers and supervisors to shorten their working week, take holidays and provide what the FAA describes as a cushion against bad winter weather.

Despite the cutbacks in flight schedules, there has been an increase in the number and length of flight delays.

During the first three weeks of October, take-off waits of more than 30 minutes occurred on 649 flights, a tenfold increase over the same period a year ago. The shuttle between New York and Washington is regularly being delayed by up to an hour and more on Friday evenings.

A week ago three big companies, Delta, Trans World and United, reported that their quarterly earnings had slumped because of fewer flights.

The first casualty was Air New England, which was used by politicians and other people to reach such resorts as Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Cape Cod. The airline, which had to reduce flights by 25 per cent, claimed the closure on the decline in traffic and revenues caused by the strike.

Mr Drew Lewis, the Secretary of Transportation, has said it will take almost two years before the air traffic control system can be completely rebuilt, so passengers and airlines must prepare themselves for an extended period of delays and other difficulties.

For the FAA, though, safety must remain the main concern. A recent study by the Independent National Transportation Safety Board found that 70 per cent of controllers were working excessive hours. Hence the need for more flight reductions soon, or else for the Government to do an about-face and agree to re-hire a substantial number of the strikers.

Young joins bus queue to celebrate in Atlanta

From Our Correspondent New York, Oct 28

Mr Andrew Young, the new Mayor of Atlanta, was among the first to catch the bus today. The former United States representative to the United Nations was celebrating his victory in the style that marked his campaign — by going to the people. This time he was thanking the early morning workers who had helped to elect him.

It had taken the 49-year-old black former minister, politician and member of the Carter Administration two elections to gain a clear margin. Once it became evident he had won, Mr Young went out again to stomp the streets.

Long before dawn he was at bus stops in the downtown area of Georgia's capital, talking, as he has in past weeks, to the predominantly black city voters who made him the second consecutive black mayor of the city.

Mr Young won 55.1 per cent of the vote against 44.8 per cent for Mr Sidney Marcus, who is white.

What is perhaps surprising is that such a visible public figure as Mr Young needed two elections to swing the black voters behind him. In the first mayoral elections on October 6, he was denied that clear mandate because of the depth of support for the third place candidate, Mr Reginald Graves.

But with Mr Young's supporters largely backing him in the run-off, Mr Young's victory was assured. The mayoral vote in fact reflects only a partial poll of the electorate in the sprawling southern city. Many of the counties that make up Greater Atlanta are not eligible to vote in the election — and those counties house a largely middle class white community.

But it took Mr Maynard Jackson, the present mayor, to bring out in the open the black versus white issue that the two candidates skirted around. In a speech that obviously embarrassed the Young campaign headquarters, Mr Jackson accused blacks who defected to the Marcus camp of being "stupid, grinning negroes" with a slave mentality.

Ugandan court clears Astles of murder

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Oct 28

Mr Bob Astles, the British-born former aide of President Idi Amin, was acquitted by a Ugandan High Court Judge today of murdering a fisherman on Lake Victoria in 1977.

Mr Astles will remain in custody under a detention order served two years ago, and police sources in Uganda said there was a possibility of other charges being preferred against him.

Mr Astles, aged 58, white-haired with a bushy grey mustache, and wearing a crumpled blue shirt, told reporters before being led away: "Justice was in that court. I felt it the moment the judge said down." Asked about possible further charges, he said: "I beat this case. I can beat others."

He said: "I want to go back to England and buy a boat and sail round the world on my own."

He is a Ugandan citizen, having renounced his British citizenship in 1975 at the invitation of Amin. Other Britons who have changed their citizenship have been able to resume their British citizenship, and if Mr Astles made a formal application the British Government would be faced with a difficult decision.

Judge Seth Manjivadi said the prosecution case was riddled with contradictions. Three witnesses had identified Mr Astles as the man who shot Henry Musisi, a Ugandan fisherman, while he was travelling in a canoe on the lake in 1977. But the judge said their evidence was uncorroborated because their accounts in court differed substantially from the statements they had made to Ugandan police in 1979, when investigations were opened following the overthrow of Amin.

The witnesses had originally said that there were soldiers on the lake at night, loading smuggled coffee into canoes, when the shooting took place. They had given a quite different story in court. One witness, who said he was in a canoe with the fisherman, had given three varying accounts of what took place. "He is an outright liar," the judge commented.

Referring to another prosecution witness, he said: "His evidence is so tainted with lies that it is difficult, if not impossible, to see any truth in it. He has been impressed by the evidence of Mr Astles. He had said he was running a hotel on Amin's instructions at the time, and was not in the area of the alleged murder."

The defence was conducted by Mr Philip Wilkinson, QC, a British barrister, who lived in Uganda for many years but is now retired and living near Peterborough. Mr Wilkinson was not in court when the judgment was delivered today.

Mr Astles, who comes from Ashford, Kent, first arrived in Uganda in 1952, to work as a Roman jurist, who is regarded as strictly traditionalist in his outlook.

The work amounts to a revision more than a rethinking of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In this last meeting of the commission, the most evident clash was on the damage publication of the new code might do to the cause of ecumenism.

Secrecy surrounded the commission's work but it is known that a group including several cardinals asked that promulgation of the text should be postponed until a more propitious moment.

Cardinal Willebrands, the Dutch Primate and head of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity and Cardinal Ruffini, the Archbishop of Westminster are both said to have pressed either for an indefinite postponement or for promulgation of only a partial text, keeping from the public eye for the time being the canons reiterating Catholic thinking on subjects still troublesome in dealings with other churches.

Cardinal Felici's view is understood to be that a code intended to cover all aspects of the Roman Church's life in the world cannot be held up simply because parts of it may disappoint Lutherans or Anglicans. The Pope is thought to share this view.

The canons likely to mark most clearly the difficulties of an ecumenical kind are those defining the powers and authority of the Pope.

The final draft will go to the Pope for approval and promulgation. Some months will be required for polishing the Latin of the amendments and one date heard for promulgation is Pentecost. After the Pope has approved the text, a year is expected to pass before the new code comes into effect.

The new code will have 1,728 canons divided into seven books by comparison with the 2,414 canons in five books of the 1917 code. This reduction is mainly the result of delegation of responsibility in some questions to bishops' conferences.

Three main changes have been made on annulments of marriages. Tribunals will be allowed to include lay persons as full members but no more than one for two priests. Psychological motives are to be added to the reasons for declaring a marriage null.

Canon law work ends in Vatican

From Peter Nichols Rome, Oct 28

The end of the huge labour of devising the Roman Catholic Church's first new Code of Canon Law for 64 years will be marked tomorrow by a papal audience for the 75 members of the special drafting commission.

The final session lasted little more than a week but it reviewed some 18 years of work on the project. The commission's aim was to provide a code reflecting the changes in Roman Catholicism connected with the Second Vatican Council.

It worked under the chairmanship of Cardinal Felici, the Roman jurist, who is regarded as strictly traditionalist in his outlook.

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There is an insistence on two favourable verdicts in both the first and second instance. But the second hearing will be rapid.

On the question of punishment for abortion, it appears that the majority voted for continuing excommunication.

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The search for a breakthrough

Optimism at freedom discussions

From Gerald Shaw
Cape Town, Oct 28

The new Western plan to resolve the deadlock on Namibian South-West Africa unfolded in an atmosphere of cautious optimism today when representatives of the Western contact group met South African Cabinet ministers to discuss constitutional guidelines for an independent Namibia.

Sir Leonard Allison, the spokesman for the Western team, has indicated that a possible timetable for internationally supervised elections and independence is also under discussion.

On leaving Cape Town for Windhoek tonight, Sir Leonard told reporters at the airport that the Western team had held "very useful" discussions with the South African Government and had heard its views on some of the points.

The Western group is under Mr. Chester Crocker, assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Herr W. Haas, of West Germany, M. Jean Aussel, of France, and Mr. Eric Bergbusch, of Canada. Representing South Africa in the talks were Mr. R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence and Dr. Brand Fourie, the Director-General in the Foreign Ministry.

Constitutional guidelines, intended to guarantee basic freedoms and democratic standards in an independent Namibia, have been circulated to interested parties in the past few days. Reports from Luanda and Lagos indicate that the Angolan and Nigerian governments have both reacted favourably. The South-West Africa People's Organisation, (SWAPO) has pledged cooperation while remaining sceptical of South Africa's intentions.

In New York, Mr. C. Heunis, the South African Minister of Internal Affairs, repeated yesterday that his country is prepared to live with the result of a free and fair election, whatever the outcome.

Sources in Cape Town indicate that no important snags arose in today's talks. The phases, however, could prove to be tougher. Agreement has to be reached on detailed arrangements for transition, the strength and composition of the United Nations contingent in Namibia and other issues.

In Windhoek, the Western team will consult representatives of the internal political parties.

Namibia whites cheer call to block elections

From Michael Horanby, Windhoek, Oct 28

"He who wants to live must fight. He who fights will live," proclaimed the red and white banner in Afrikaans stretched above the podium.

Beneath it, Mr. Jaap Marais, the dapper grey-haired national leader of the extreme right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party, jerked his arms up and down in staccato gestures and urged his audience to reject utterly the "miserable" plans for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa) from South Africa.

About 1,000 white Namibians, packed into a hall on the outskirts of Windhoek last night, cheered and shouted their approval.

Namibia, Mr. Marais declared, was "a pistol pointing at the heart of South Africa" and the "so-called freedom fighters" demanding its independence were in reality terrorist agents of international communism.

Earlier, Mr. Sarel Becker, the Windhoek leader of the HNP, drew loud applause when he said that United Nations troops that would be sent to Namibia to police a ceasefire and elections should be treated as "enemy soldiers", and that whites should refuse to surrender their weapons.

This call was endorsed by the other main speaker at the rally, Dr. Connie Mulder, the disgraced former Information Minister and one-time contender for the South African premiership, who now heads the far right National Conservative Party.

"No, no and a thousand times no, we will never give up South-West Africa," Dr. Mulder cried, sweating profusely in the warm night air. Zimbabwe had shown, he claimed, that guarantees given to whites before black rule were "not worth the paper they are written on".

The rally opened with martial music and a reading from the Old Testament about the wandering of the Israelites, after which all present rose to pray for "God's guidance and help in preserving the identity of the white people".

Literature on sale at the entrance to the hall included apartheid copies of *Hitlers Mein Kampf*, which were being snapped up by some harmless looking white-haired matrons and a spine chilling

pamphlet about race relations in Britain.

Britain's attempt to build a multiracial society, the pamphlet said, was "collapsing in a welter of anarchy and chaos" because "the native white population has been forced to live cheek by jowl with Negro and Asian interlopers".

Whatever the social and historical reasons for Britain's race problems, in Namibia it is the whites who can be considered as "interlopers", a point which apparently escaped most of those at last night's rally.

White settlement began in earnest only in 1884 when South-West Africa was colonized by Germany during the European powers. The Hereros, one of the main indigenous people, were nearly wiped out when they tried to resist white advance, and there are still fewer of them today than there were at the turn of the century.

Under South African rule after the end of the First World War, the settler community extended its control over more and more of the best farmland in the territory, and racial segregation was reinforced.

In recent years, in response to international pressure, apartheid has been relaxed, and an attempt made to establish a multiracial local government.

But the entrenched white minority has been able to prevent desegregation of schools, hospitals and other public amenities, undermining the government's hopes of developing a real base of non-white support.

Today the whites number about 110,000 out of total population of one million, and live in the southern two thirds of the country. Chiefly in the central highlands round Windhoek.

Even though the HNP itself is not thought to have the support of more than 10 per cent of Namibians whites, there is little doubt that the great majority of whites are opposed to the independence proposals.

By raising the spectre of a sell-out of the whites, Mr. Marais is plainly hoping to increase the gains his party made at last April's general election and stimulate further defections of apartheid hardliners from the ruling National Party.



Plea to stop California atom plant

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, Oct 28

Mr. Jerry Brown, the Governor of California, citing the newly discovered earthquake design errors at the troubled Diablo Canyon nuclear plant, wants the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to revoke the plant's licence so as to prevent it from loading nuclear fuel into the first plants within two weeks.

He held a press conference here, that his request to the Nuclear Commission was informal but he pledged to "take it all the way to the Supreme Court if action was not taken within two weeks."

Mr. Brown, a long-time opponent of the power station which was built on the edge of

the Pacific some 200 hundred miles north of Los Angeles, also wants the Nuclear Commission to appoint an independent panel of experts to investigate the earthquake safety measures in force at the plant. He does not want the experts to come from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company who own, and operates the plant.

The Nuclear Commission licensed Diablo Canyon for low-power testing on September 21 but design errors, the last of which was discovered just a few days ago, have delayed the start up which is now tentatively planned for January.

Experts have said the plant must be built to withstand a big

earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale.

A few days ago, inspectors discovered that Pacific Gas and Electric had underestimated the weight of safety related equipment.

An earlier error was discovered last month by a pipe analyst who found that a drawing of reactor No 2 was used to determine the positioning of earthquake resistant pipe supports in its mirror image twin, reactor No 1.

Pacific Gas and Electric has voluntarily refrained from loading uranium oxide fuel elements into the first reactor.

Premier gives blunt reply to Spanish opponents of Nato

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 28

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, warned his countrymen today that Soviet missiles in the event of war "would not stop to distinguish" whether Spain was a member of Nato or whether there were American bases here.

Giving the Government's case for Spain becoming the sixteenth Nato member during the second day of the parliamentary debate, he rejected the Socialist claim that Spain would stand a better chance of the Soviet Union respecting its territory in a nuclear conflict by staying outside the alliance.

The Socialists believe that Spain, with its tradition of neutrality this century, should opt only to renew the agreement with Washington for American bases in Spain.

But Señor Calvo Sotelo's blunt response was: "The risks come from our geographical position and, in any case, from our bilateral arrangements with the United States. Entering the alliance would not add an iota to these risks, very much to the contrary — the defence guarantees under Nato would be an element of decision for any potential aggressor."

"The power blocks are there and while there exists a wall in Berlin, the Government and the ruling party know very well on which side of that wall they stand."

The Prime Minister said that joining Nato would not oblige Spain to have nuclear weapons on its soil "and the Government proposes to maintain the actual position." He added, however, that the Spanish Parliament would retain full power within Nato to revise that sovereign decision.

With public opinion polls suggesting a strong resistance to joining Nato, and the current wave of anti-nuclear demonstrations in Western Europe, the Government is being careful not to reveal more than necessary about its defence strategy.

Señor Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, the Foreign Minister, brought laughter when answering the objection of Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, that joining Nato would oblige Spain to defend British interests over Gibraltar.

He replied that if a third party did attack Gibraltar, Spanish troops would certainly go to its defence "and then we would stay there."

The Prime Minister said the Government would advance Spanish claims in Gibraltar within Nato and the EEC. Señor Calvo Sotelo's speech made clear Spain is going to seek to argue, at least for domestic consumption, that its two north African enclaves would be protected under the 1949 Atlantic

How South Africa beats French arms embargo

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, Oct 28

Despite the total arms embargo decreed by the Mitterrand Administration on South Africa and Chile, military equipment made or designed by France is still indirectly available to both countries, according to sources in Paris.

France is the main beneficiary, but one batch of French naval weapons will go to Chile next year as the result of Britain's sale of a destroyer to the Santiago Government.

The realities of the international arms trade, and the heritage of agreement reached under previous French governments, are such that the strict application of a political selective arms policy, as advocated by M. Mitterrand and his ministers appears practically impossible.

Direct requests by South Africa for a resumption of spare parts for its French-built weaponry are simple to reject, and M. Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, can declare that not a revolver, rifle or a spare part will be exported to South Africa by the present Government.

However, the sources say, Israeli technicians in South Africa regularly carry out maintenance on French-built aircraft with spare parts supplied by France to Israel for similar jets. The work goes beyond simple repair jobs and reaches levels of complexity at which the manufacturers would normally be called in.

Direct supply of French military spare parts to South Africa stopped almost three years ago but France is powerless to block South African use of its military technology in two other spheres.

One result from the sale in the past to South Africa of licences to manufacture French-designed arms. South African sources point to the importance of the country's

domestic weapons production and French licences help Pretoria to manufacture armoured vehicles and electronic equipment for aircraft without having to worry about external embargoes.

In addition, France and South Africa jointly developed an anti-aircraft missile, known in France as the Cactus. France supplied the technological expertise and South Africa the finance. As a result, there is nothing the Mitterrand Administration can do to stop South Africa continuing to produce the missile.

In a further twist, the two countries share the royalties on the sale of the missile. This means that South Africa can draw revenue from the sale by France of the missile to countries violently opposed to its policies.

French arms destined for Chile at present are restricted to a single case, the French-made Exocet anti-ship missiles on the guided-missile destroyer Norfolk which is due to be delivered to Chile next year. The 11-year-old warships also carries the Sea Cat anti-aircraft missiles, two 4.5in. guns and Wessex helicopters.

Chile has been a customer for French helicopters, mirage jets, anti-aircraft missiles and tanks. It also took delivery of French AMX30 tanks just before M. Mitterrand's election. The new Government has made it clear that its embargo on South Africa should also apply to Chile, but it is powerless when arms have already been sold to a third party.

The Mitterrand Administration also faces a potentially tricky problem. France's involvement in South Africa's nuclear power programme, a subject that has not attracted attention here despite the government's criticism of Pretoria.

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Date set for Mid-East exercise

From Nicholas Hirst, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, Oct 28

Operation Bright Star, the United States' joint exercise in the Middle East will begin on November 9 and involve up to 9,000 American troops, a senior officer said here.

It will include a long-range B2 bomber run and possibly amphibious landings by Marines.

The exercise, which will last until December 3, will test and practise the Rapid Deployment Force set up as a deterrent against Russian aggression in the Middle East. It was planned several months ago but took on an increased significance when Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, gave it as an example of the way the United States intended to show its presence in the region to bolster the security of friendly states.

Few details of the manoeuvres have been made available officially by either the State Department or the Department of Defence. A senior officer said that separate operations would take place in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Sudan. They will be directed by General Robert Kingston, Commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, which has its headquarters at MacDill. It will also involve the United States Navy and Marines, which suggests the likelihood of amphibious landings.

Fewer than 200 troops will be involved in Sudan and operations will be confined to the eastern side of the country, away from the border incidents with Libyan-occupied Chad. Operations in Somalia will be kept far away from the tense border with Ethiopia.

It will be the second large scale overseas exercise for the Rapid Deployment Force, the first took place in Egypt a year ago, five weeks after it was officially established.

Although the number of American troops have not been changed since the assassination of President Sadat, the scope of the exercise has.

The two Awacs early-warning radar aircraft, recently sent to Egypt, were not originally part of the Bright Star operation and appear to have been a response to the growing tension between the Sudan and Libya.

Manoeuvres will take place jointly with Egyptian forces. The main objective is to practise the planning, movement and sustainment of the Rapid Deployment Force in conjunction with the military leadership in the host countries.

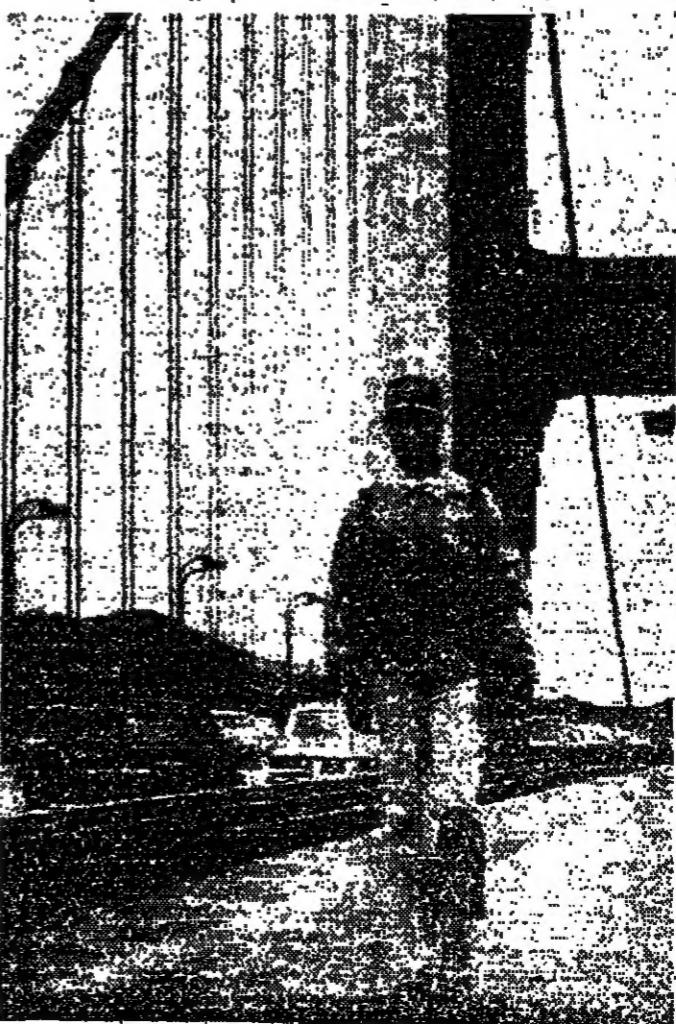
OPPOSITION TO CANADA CHANGES

A group of more than 20 Conservative MPs has written to The Times to signal their opposition to any Canadian government request for Western support to approve sweeping changes to the Canadian Constitution.

The MPs say they "do not believe that the United Kingdom Parliament should be forced to enact unconstitutional legislation."

While hoping for a settlement in the dispute between Ottawa and a majority of the Canadian provincial governments over the repatriation of the Canadian constitution from London, the MPs say, "there is no question in our minds that until a constitutionally appropriate request is made, Parliament has no choice but to continue its residual role."

Letter, page 15



Cancer walk to Golden Gate

Mr. Donald Marrs, who is dying of cancer, crosses the Golden Gate bridge, San Francisco, ending a trans-continental journey to raise funds for cancer research. Mr. Marrs began his walk on July 28 from Carlyle, Illinois, south of Thunder Bay, Ontario, where Mr. Terry Fox of Canada was forced to end his fun because of spreading cancer. Mr. Fox died on June 28 after raising more than £11.5m.

Defeat for British bridge team

From Harold Franklin

Fort Chester, New York, Oct 28
Britain, who had led for most of the way in the qualifying rounds of the Bermuda Bowl, the world bridge championships, failed to qualify for the semi-final round on the very last of the 36 hands played.

In their last match against Argentina, Britain needed a tie to make sure of a place. At the half-way stage they trailed by 45 points. A splendid rally in the second half recovered the points by degrees until with two boards to play the British were in the lead.

Though they lost points on the penultimate board they still led with one to play. On the last deal, Britain in the open room, doubled a contract of five clubs. The contract was made although a different lead might have defeated it.

In the replay, Britain bid two five clubs but the Argentinians, instead of doubling, made a sacrifice of five diamonds which gave the British a score of 300 and a loss of 450 or 10 match points on the deal. The semi-finals will be played between the United States and Poland, Pakistan and Argentina.

In the Venus Cup, the world women's championship, Britain recovered well to put themselves into strong contention for one of the two final places. In last night's penultimate round of the qualifying stage they gained an important victory against the United States and Argentina.

This put them 3 points ahead of Brazil, whom they meet in their final match.

Campaign to pick Kekkonen's successor opens

From Olli Kivinen, Oct 28

Campaigning for Finland's presidential election started in earnest immediately after President Urho Kekkonen's resignation yesterday. All leading parties and politicians emphasized continuity, especially in Finland's ever-important foreign policy.

The most likely candidates for the Centre Party nomination, Mr. Johannes Virolainen, the Speaker of parliament and Mr. Ahti Karjalainen, Acting Governor of the Bank of Finland, said they were available.

The party will decide in a month which of them is to run against Dr. Mauno Koivisto, a Social Democrat, who is the clear favourite. He is the Prime Minister and Acting President until the election results are known on January 26.

At least eight candidates are expected to run, but the main contest will be between Dr. Koivisto and the Centre Party candidate.

Dr. Koivisto is an unusually popular politician and he is also well respected outside his own moderate Social Democratic Party. His strength is his charisma and his image is



Dr. Mauno Koivisto: Man of the moment

a man well above party politics. He is also credited with Finland's remarkable economic success.

A recent opinion poll indicated that 60 per cent of voters regarded Dr. Koivisto as the best choice for the Presidency. His likely opponents polled three per cent or less.

He was Prime Minister from 1968 to 1970, and has served twice as Finance Minister. He is also the Governor of the Bank of Finland. He has shown a marked independence of parties, including his own, and pressure groups.

Dr. Koivisto's independence, as well as his correct but cool relations with the Soviet Union, have won him enemies among the Stalinists on the extreme left and the Conservative leadership. These two have become strange bedfellows in their support of Mr. Karjalainen.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, showed its preference today by quoting Mr. Eino Uusitalo, the Acting Prime Minister, instead of Dr. Koivisto, when it described the speeches made after President Kekkonen's resignation.

Dr. Koivisto's popularity is by no means a guarantee that he will be the next president, but the election is not a direct popular vote. The voters will choose a 300 or 301 strong Council of Electors on January 17 and 18. They meet on January 26 to choose the President, who will be sworn in on the following day.

No candidate is expected to win outright the support of the 151 electors needed for a victory in their first ballot. Thus there is much room for party deals for the second or third round of voting, and this could lead to the victory of even a dark-horse compromise candidate.

James Hunt testimony heard at Milan trial

Milan, Oct 28.—The trial of a Formula One racing driver, accused of killing a colleague on the track, opened in Milan today.

Riccardo Patrese, the Italian racing star, is charged with the culpable homicide of Sweden's Ronnie Peterson, who died hours after suffering multiple leg fractures in the first moments of the 1978 Italian Grand Prix at Monza. He has pleaded not guilty.

Gianni Restelli, a former director at Monza who faces the same charge, also pleaded not guilty.

Regarding his pre-trial testimony to magistrates, Signor Patrese, aged 27, denied that he drove recklessly, causing Peterson's death by starting a chain reaction of collisions before Monza's first bend.

But the court, staging the first such trial in the history of motor racing, heard written evidence from Mr. James Hunt, the British former world champion, who blamed Signor Patrese for the collision.

"For me, the responsibility for the accident is completely Patrese's," Mr. Hunt alleged. He accused the Italian of a reckless manoeuvre to the left while the 24 cars were braking at high speed.

Neither Mr. Hunt nor other grand prix stars who initially blamed Signor Patrese were present today although their testimony is still valid.

Signor Restelli is accused of starting the race when some backmarkers were still moving, causing the crowd near the bend to be bigger than it should have been.

Signor Patrese, who was in his first full season during 1978 but is now an established driver, and Signor Restelli are also accused of the culpable wounding of Signor Vittorio Brambilla, the Italian driver who retired after Monza.

Lawyers for Signor Patrese stated that no sporting body had accepted or blamed the verdict for the accident. The verdict is expected tonight or tomorrow. — Reuters.

Greek warning over army

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 28

President Karamanlis, in his first public speech since Greece acquired a Socialist Government, gave a warning against any attempts to undermine the unity of the Greek armed forces or their sense of duty.

He added: "The armed forces, free from the factions of the past and dedicated to their national mission, are today a guarantee not only for the country's security but also for the Greek people's freedoms."

The President was addressing the officers of the Third Army Corps in Salonika on the anniversary of Greece's entry into the Second World War. Mr. Karamanlis took the salute at the traditional military parade held in that northern Greek city today.

In his address to the Salonika garrison, the head of state said that the security of a nation did not rely exclusively on the army.

"It depends also on the behaviour of the people itself and particularly of its leaders," he added, should create "the appropriate psychological, political and economic conditions in the country, which would allow the armed forces to fulfil their mission."

The President's admonitions were evidently addressed to the new Socialist Government of Mr. Andreas Papandreu, which 10 days ago received an impressive mandate from over 48 per cent of the people for a programme of drastic and often radical structural reforms.

Mr. Karamanlis is said that political normality was essential. Along with social peace and national unity, he concluded: "sense of responsibility, we can look to the future with confidence."

There is no doubt that many Greek voters are encouraged to support the Socialists in the last elections because they felt that the presence of Mr. Karamanlis in the Presidency was a guarantee for political normality.

So, today there is a feeling that many modern Greeks rely on the President to dissuade the Socialist from pursuing too radical a course, while the leftists tend to depend on his influence to deter the military from reacting eventually against the more drastic Socialist reforms.



Windswept role: Miss Melina Mercouri, Greece's new Minister of Culture, at the war anniversary ceremonies

Mr. Karamanlis assumed the premiership Mr. Montegle Stearns, the American Ambassador, who is an old personal friend.

They were expected to discuss the outlook for the resumption of bilateral negotiations on the future of the American military bases here, in conjunction with the sale of United States Military equipment to Greece. They will also examine the Socialist Government's declared intention to withdraw from NATO's military structure unless the United States guarantees Greece's integrity from any attack.

In another development tonight, Mr. Papandreu, met for the first time since he

Iata attack on plea for cheaper air fares

From Arthur Reed, Cannes, Oct 28

Moves to introduce cheap air fares into Europe, including that by Lord Bethell, Euro-MP for North-West London, to ensure the EEC in the European Court in Luxembourg for failing to apply competition rules of the Treaty of Rome, were criticized at the annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association in Cannes today by Mr. David Kennedy, chief executive of the Irish airline Aer Lingus.

He said that the structure of air transport in Europe was threatened, the forces of consumerism and free market ideology could, if unchecked, drag the European airlines into a disaster.

Each airline at the IATA meeting could make a case for the valuable contribution which it provided to its own community in terms of scheduled services.

Air services were as necessary as a public utility as electricity or the Post Office. The essence of a public service was a commitment in continuity, "a commitment not likely to be found among those who see our markets as opportunities, but not as responsibilities," Mr. Kennedy said.

There was adequate scope within the Treaty of Rome for recognizing and legislating for the interests of public service industries.

On the basis of comparisons with United States domestic fares—comparisons usually based on selective or outdated figures—the conclusion was drawn that as the latter were 30 per cent lower on average, the European airlines were inefficient or else making unreasonable profits.

The reality was that European airlines had higher costs, and to a great degree these were the direct results of higher charges for air traffic control and airport services, both monopoly services provided by national administrations, Mr. Kennedy concluded.

Günter Grass calls unity an 'illusion'

From Our Correspondent, Bonn, Oct 28

Herr Günter Grass, the West German author, has shocked his countrymen by suggesting that they abandon the goal of reunification, which he said Germany will one day be reunited.

Only thus can the badly-dented, but still existing, cultural unity of the German nation be preserved, he argued at a literary congress at Loccum, near Hanover.

The goal of reunification and the refusal to recognize East German citizenship are things which only create "complexes" in the East and thus obstruct efforts at cultural unity, he said.

Herr Grass, who gained an international reputation with his novel *The Tin Drum*, pointed out that to a great extent modern German literature knows no division. East and West German writers shared the same traditions and maintained close contacts. The strongest resistance to the division of Germany had come from literature, he said.

He renewed his proposal that East and West Germany agree to set up a joint national culture foundation, based in Berlin, to preserve their common heritage. The art and archaeological collection of the former Prussian state, at present divided between East and West Berlin, could form its nucleus, he said.

Herr Grass's suggestion is something like heresy in West Germany where every government is bound by the constitution to work for reunification, even though private most people doubt whether it will ever happen.

DEATH PENALTY

Peking.—One man has been executed and another given a suspended death sentence for stealing guns and explosives, printing "counter-revolutionary" pamphlets and injuring a policeman in the South-west Chinese province of Sichuan.

Russia feels assured of Finnish link

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 28

Finland is virtually the only friend of the Soviet Union on its borders, and the resignation of President Kekkonen, a man considered in Moscow as the embodiment of the cordial relationship between the two countries, is a matter of enormous importance to the Russians.

But with only a flicker of nervousness Moscow appears confident that the burgeoning—and profitable—links will not suffer with the departure of the principal architect of Finland's finely balanced foreign policy.

Almost all the contenders for the succession have made it clear that they will continue Dr. Kekkonen's policies, and the Russians have no reason to doubt this.

Finland is the only Western country with which the Russians have a genuinely warm and stable relationship. It is the Soviet Hongkong—the window on the West conveniently out of the public limelight.

There the Russians are able to test Western political responses and float their initiatives, make visits in the confidence they will be courteously received, while retaining the trust of the security police at home and engage in trade that is now worth 3,900m roubles (£2,955m) a year.

Under President Kekkonen, Finland was used by Moscow to show the world, especially Scandinavia, how a country with a different political system could get on well with the Soviet Union.

Indeed, the retiring President so skilfully wove a network of contacts between the two countries that the Russians dare not risk a quarrel with Finland lest they destroy the fabric of their showpiece relationship. In this sense Finlandization is a process affecting the Soviet Union as much as Finland.

The Russians recognize that the relationship depends largely on the fact that Finland is not a communist country, and, therefore, ideological issues do not present a threat.

Moscow has given conspicuously little real support to Finnish Communists, and though the Soviet press has been quick to denounce any challenge in Finland to Dr. Kekkonen's policies, the Soviet leadership has slowly learnt the political importance of self-restraint.

For this reason Moscow has said virtually nothing so far about Dr. Kekkonen's impending retirement.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Searching for votes in Italian centre

Signor Bettino Craxi, the leader of the Italian Socialist Party, plans a great change in the traditional balance of power in Italy. He took over, as secretary of the party five years ago, after the disastrous general elections of 1976. These were foolishly provoked by his predecessor, Signor Francesco de Martino, a gentlemanly Neapolitan don, who strongly believed, and still believes, that the historic task of the Socialist Party was to join the Communists and become extinct once they had become a democratic party.

Signor Craxi was the young lieutenant of Signor Pietro Mennea in his final years, when the great leader of the party had reported for accepting a Stalin prize and had led the party back into the democratic area of the political spectrum. Signor Craxi was, by chance, a social democrat and an atheist.

In 1976 he led the revolt of the young generation, which included leftists as well as right-wingers, against the old men of the party. Almost by chance he was chosen as the new secretary. The young generation took over at the worst of times: the party had just won less than 10 per cent of the vote, against the Christian Democrats' 38.3 per cent, and the Communists' 34.4. It was then, rather Quixotic to challenge the two big parties' domination of Italy's political life.

Signor Craxi quickly managed to improve his relations with the three smaller middle-of-the-road parties: the Liberals, the Republicans and brother-enemies, the Social Democrats. In 1976 the four parties together received only 17.5 per cent of the vote. They improved their share of the vote by only 1 per cent in 1979. In later elections they went up to 25 per cent.

It is now widely believed (though on imperfect evidence) that a new election would produce three huge blocks. The Christian Democrats would have around 35 per cent, the Communists below 30 per cent and the four centre parties above 25 per cent.

This, anyway, is Signor Craxi's dream: he is fully convinced that sooner or later he will achieve his goal. He believes that he has already broken Italy's

bipolar system, though he admits that a new balance of power has not yet come into existence.

Anyway, he is certain that his party will make considerable progress, together with its allies, in future elections. The crisis within the Christian Democrats is deep, the Communists in the opposition have put a lot of red wine in their Eurocommunist, a wide open space has been created in the centre of the political spectrum.

This is the area where Signor Craxi is hunting for votes. A powerful, built-man, he believes in an aggressive style. His party base is the great industrial city of Milan, where the mayor, as well as the managers of La Scala and the Piccolo Teatro, have always been Socialists. Signor Craxi's Milanese has drastically changed the old, relaxed and inefficient image of the party.

The Socialist Party now seems able to satisfy the widespread demand for governability. Even Signor Craxi's fame as an authoritarian leader, which has him votes in that central area of the electorate which feels orphaned and threatened by the crisis of the Christian Democrats: Signor Craxi is an opportunist in his tactics, but a consistent man in his strategic choices, including Italy's acceptance of the new Euromissiles.

Signor Craxi is now a firm supporter of the Spadolini Government's plan to achieve a "soft return" from high inflation, through the acceptance by the unions of a wide-embracing social pact, including wages policy. Signor Spadolini, leader of the small Republican Party, and a former editor of the once great Milan daily *Corriere della Sera*, has a reasonable chance of success.

If this happens and the political landscape becomes more stable (still a very big if), Signor Craxi will then make a considerable personal contribution to the general debate which has just started between the parties about much-needed institutional reforms, which are supposed to make Italy less ungovernable. The Spadolini Government could then turn out to be the first stage of a multi-stage rocket leading to a Craxi government.

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FBI arrests another terror suspect

New York, Oct 28.—Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents arrested another suspect yesterday as a hunt for violent radicals widened, while an inquiry was ordered into charges that police staged a mock execution of a Black Panther already arrested.

The agents raided a house

in Mississippi and arrested Cynthia Boston, "Minister of Information" for that the FBI called a terror group named Republic of New Africa. She was accused of taking part in the plotting of last week's abortive hold-up of an armoured security van in New York in which two policemen and a guard were shot dead and four radicals arrested.

In New York the lawyer for Nathaniel Burns, a Black Panther arrested in a gun battle with police last Friday, said he was beaten and terrorized after his capture. A police officer was said to have put a gun to his head and pulled the trigger four times a mock execution. A judge ordered an inquiry. — Reuters.

THE ARTS

Television

Candid camera

Samantha Louise was at risk even before she was born. Her mother Angela was none too bright and her father — they were not married — had been sent down twice already for grievous bodily harm to small children. Brooding for ever on injustice and revenge, he saw himself as a rat cornered by the Jack Russells of the official, outside world: more than a touch of Billy Sykes about Graham. "I'm not as violent as I used to be," he told Sally Duggan in *All Those Hard Luck Stories* (BBC1), whose second programme on the work of Nottingham Social Services Department covered not only the case of Samantha Louise but also that of Tristan. What grand, lost, romantic, nineteenth century names these kids get stuck with.

Last week's film about the state of a distressed girl which I did not see aroused misgivings on this page as to the propriety of conducting such painful and delicate work in public, and there was a moment last night, as the camera tried to nose its way under the weeping Angela's long hair to get those tears on film and back to the cutting room, when I feared the worst and wanted to kick the set. Nothing so crass took place thereafter, and the story of Tristan, the mother who had attacked him, and the social worker who believed her circumstances had improved to the point where she should be allowed to have the boy back was particularly well told. Jacky was more intelligent than Angela or Graham, but more devoted too, and Guy Longley barely contained his anger at the ease with which she hid from him the fact that she had taken up again with Steve, a disturbed and possessive 16-year-old who had himself been in care.

She conned us and the camera too, of course, and that takes character of a kind which she is going to need, since she ended up by losing one child for ever and setting up house with Steve by whom she was going to have another.

Michael Ratcliffe

Dance

Nutcracker

Wimbledon

Here's an odd carry-on. Entering the Wimbledon Theatre on Tuesday night for my second *Nutcracker* of the season, I found two programme sellers offering different publications. Readers thinking of seeing the production may like to know that the theatre's own programme costs 30p, against 40p for the one published by the company, but is not a bargain because it lists fewer than half the cast.

They give different versions of the plot, but neither of them names the production's designer. Come to think of it, perhaps there was no designer, judging by the perfunctory and banal settings and costumes. Even the producer gets mentioned only in the deader programme, where his name is hidden among the small print at the foot of a page.

He turns out to be Ruben Echeverria, a name new to me, and his choreography is modestly competent when it follows traditional lines, but somewhat quaint when it attempts originality, which is sometimes necessary because this Vienna Festival Ballet (which has nothing to do with London Festival Ballet, and apparently not much to do with Vienna either) has fewer than two dozen dancers who scurry around and play all the roles.

That, however, is less of a problem than the paucity of the orchestra: a pianist, four scrapers, three blowers and a harp.

Peter Mallek, the company's director and leading man, is perhaps a little too Viennese in build to make quite the ideal fairy-tale prince; and his solo dancing, although moderately strong, tends to be brusque. However, he has obviously found a product that audiences clamour to see; and now, I read, he is starting on a production of *The Sleeping Beauty* for the company. If he can manage that without reinforcements, I'll eat my programme.

John Percival

PALACE THEATRE
Lynic Theatre Hamper Smith
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'ROLL ON 4 O'CLOCK'
Written and Directed by
COLIN WELLAND
"HILARIOUS"
TUES. NOV 3 at 7.0
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From Rattigan's *French Without Tears* across nearly 50 years to Alan Bennett's *Forty Years On* and Colin Welland's *Roll On 4 o'clock* and most recently Simon Gray's *Quarantine's Terms* the history of modern English drama has also been the history of its school plays, where in classroom or more often staff-room dramatists have found some sort of microcosm for the English character in one of its most archetypal and convenient gatherings.

And now, to the Greenwich Theatre from November 5, comes Julian Mitchell's new play *Another Country*, which even in its title carries echoes of both Bennett's *The Old Country* and Griffiths's *Country* that are singularly apt. For this too is (like *The Old Country*) a play about the nature of spies and (like *Country*) a play about the making of modern England.

The setting is 1932, in an unnamed British public school where all but one of the cast of 10 are pupils.

At this stage it needs rapidly to be established that Mitchell is in his middle forties and went to Winchester in the late 1940s; but the play is in no way autobiographical, nor is it especially about Winchester.

"I got the idea quite suddenly last year when, in the wake of the Andrew Boyle revelations about Burgess and Maclean and the Third Man, every journalist in the business began writing articles about Cambridge in the 1930s and the formation of communist cells at Trinity, and it occurred to me that it was all too easy, too glib, when explained like that. Nobody gets politically or socially formed at a university; that whole process happens much earlier, at school. School is where you learn about the world, the English ruling class, school is where you learn about an establishment and the need some people feel to betray it."

I took the title from one of those Great War memorial hymns, *I Vow To Thee My Country*, because I wanted to write about boys born in that war and dominated by their parents' attitudes and memories. I've taken two boys, one of whom might well have grown up to be Burgess and the other who might well have been John Cornford, the poet killed fighting for the republicans in the Spanish Civil War on his 21st birthday. At school he was one of those boys who gave a definition to the word *Bolshevik* meaning not just Communist but someone who wouldn't join the Corps, wouldn't accept the discipline of the community he was sent to.

"Like a lot of writers I'd always been fascinated by the Thirties, by the Auden-Spender-MacNeice generation and by the others, the ones who were impelled to betray. They, the traitors, have haunted all the others and I wanted to know what made them. Alan Bennett in *The Old Country* wrote about a man like Burgess in old age; I wanted to write about him as a child, to see what formed him within that rigid hierarchy of a Thirties public school.

"There's nothing like a good public school for learning how to hide your true feelings; it must have been the most wonderful training for a spy. Above all what you learn there is hypocrisy and that's the real *Vice Angliensis*, not flagellation or homosexuality. Cyril Connolly once wrote that for the English upper classes nothing in life was ever quite as exciting as school and they never really recovered from it. But it was those men, the public school boys of the 1930s, who have made our country, and that is what this play is about."

As may already have been gathered, Mitchell is no great supporter of the private school system; though he writes educationally and the political centre, an SDP supporter, is in the middle of the road that I feel like a cat's eye, he is talking about the SDP of Shirley Williams and an end to the public schools.

"I think private education is a disaster; it's very good, in a way, the way it works and the learning it provides, but the view of life it affords is catastrophic. My whole student career at Oxford (where he was at War in the generation of Alan Coren and David Caine) was coloured by the fact that I'd been to a public school and most of the others hadn't.

Also moments here when Mr. Brendel revealed his detachment, often by adopting a deliberately awkward, bolt-upright stance for rhythms that might otherwise have seemed overbearing. The staid, too, was a dialogue between realistic and idealistic to the music and examination of it, the former miraculously to the fore in the false cadenza, which Mr. Brendel let fall as points of light veiled in pedal resonance. By contrast, the finale was done with ostentatious distance, beginning at manic speed, the latter exposing appreciatively the present earthenness of other episodes.

Mr. Brendel kept his irony for the C minor concerto; but here it appeared to come from within the work itself, perhaps from the embarrassment which Beethoven felt at having to create a display vehicle for himself, when he really wanted to be pursuing symphonic designs.

Paul Griffiths

Chelsea Harmonic Society/de Rivera

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Sir Charles Villiers Stanford rests secure in the heritage of music in Britain and as a pillar of its renaissance towards the end of the last century, but his music is hardly much of a present or

recent experience for many listeners.

Cheltenham Harmonic Society and their conductor, Edward de Rivera, took an opportunity to change that situation on Tuesday night with the performance of two of Stanford's chief choral works, a Requiem and a Te Deum.

Most historical references like the Requiem of 1896 to the model of Verdi, but in fact its style has much less in common with him than with Brahms in his more votational mood, though with less than the latter's strength of harmonic character. Stanford's is a long work, an hour and a half in duration and for most of its time it can be said to represent a high standard of the phrasing and inflexion of that does mean it relies on the belief that sentiment acquires virtue through repetition.

The conductor took a measured, controlled view of the work, obtaining precisely the phrasing and inflexion wanted from his choir, supplemented by the girls of West Heath School, and from the New Symphony Orchestra. The solo quartet were stronger in the male voices, notably the operatic tone of Edgar Fleet's tenor and the sturdy bass of Timothy Woolford, but I wished that Mr de Rivera might have galvanized more urgency.

Any relevance to Verdi was much more apparent in the jubilee Te Deum, the jubilee in this instance being of Queen Victoria's in 1897, so that the musical setting had a suitably celebratory spirit.

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NEW BOOKS

Franz Kafka: the jackdaw of Prague

K: A Biography of Kafka
By Ronald Hayman

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £16.50)

"The night is never long enough", wrote Kafka to Felice Bauer in January 1913.

I've often thought that the best way of life for me would be to have the innermost room of a spacious locked cellar. Food would be brought and put down a long way from my room, behind the outermost door of the cellar. My only exercise would be a walk, wearing my dressing gown, through vaulted cellars. But what I'd write! What depths I'd tear it up from.

A thin skin living inside the thin walls of a family flat in Prague. Few imaginative writers of any age have drawn so consistently on the raw matter of their own lives, and documented the actuality with such intensity in parallel diaries and correspondence, so it seems at first extraordinary that Ronald Hayman's new book could be, as its publishers claim, the first biography of Kafka since before the war.

For there has been no shortage of scribes. Kafka's genius is like a blank wall against whose stark and uncompromising aesthetic writers from Auden, Borges, Adorno, Camus, and Capote to Edmund Wilson and John Fowles have scribbled and scrawled to test their own creative temper, whilst an unstoppable stream of essays, monographs and synopses has examined The Kafka Problem. Kafka's "Eternal Present", Kafka and Prague, Dickens and Kafka, or merely posed the kind of question ("Franz Kafka or Thomas Mann?") to which there is no correct reply. Volumes of marvellous letters have appeared in the past decade and a half, but it does indeed seem true that

nobody has dared to draw all this material together and challenge Max Brod's classic *Life* (1937, English version 1947) with full-length biography until now. Unbowed from a successful and enlightened series of rounds with Nietzsche (1980), though clearly he must have been working on both books for some years) Ronald Hayman has done it again.

Done what, exactly? Taken the less than knowledgeable English mouth by mouth, week by week, and almost line by line through the work and life of a terrified modern giant. As he broadens popular knowledge of Nietzsche, he broadens our knowledge of Kafka. Beyond the Wagnerian Siegfried and Zarathustra we find *A Life of Franz Kafka* transcends the confining associations of paranoia, bureaucracy and metamorphosis attached to the writer of *The Castle* and *The Trial*.

Hayman's biographical method is the mosaic of annotated quotations linked, almost imperceptibly at times, with a narrative of further comment and information. The mosaic is both particularly dense, and the book demands slow and careful reading for maximum enjoyment, where Nietzsche expands, Kafka refines, and you nod at your peril. He missed little that passed before his eyes. Pencil's vinous nose at the Brescia air display, the "round, precise, eloquent and affectionate" nose of a French prostitute in Milan, a Carmen surreptitiously easing tired feet under green dress at the Opera Comique — and still less of the terrifying visions of self-destruction that filled his head and dreaming: "We're abandoned like lost children in the woods" he wrote to his University friend Oskar Pollak. "When you stand before me and look at me, what do you see? A man? A woman? Or what do I know of you?"

Kafka — *Kafka* (Czech) — jackdaw — was a Jew, the vegetarian grandson of a ritual butcher, the unloved

son of a haberdasher and fancy goods-dealer who later diversified into asbestos. Hayman starts the book with a short chapter on "The Judgment" (1912) in which a son will do anything, even kill himself, to win his father's approval. Hermann Kafka was a stupid and merciless bully who expressed little but contempt for his surviving son, and this contempt, denying his very existence, was central to Kafka's life and work. "My writing was about you," he wrote to his father in 1919. "All I was bewailing in it was that I could not weep about on your shoulder... I'm not going to say I'm what I am because of you, but I'm inclined to this exaggeration."

The skewering wit of the final clause is one of the gifts that clears Kafka of self-pity and keeps our interest alive in him at all times. His ironic intelligence is irrefragable, and recurs even in moments of black terror and bewilderment. A comic absurdity, indeed, is a key element in both his life and work. Much of *America* is very funny indeed. He observes people on the street like a silent screen comedian; he tumbles into the gutter and through revolving doors, long train journeys, preceded by imperfectly worded telegrams, are taken across Central Europe at a day's notice to keep tense romantic appointments in the hotel lobbies of Vienna and Berlin. Close friends all record his maddening sweetness of nature, his exhilarating charm and exuberant sense of fun; the sly smile in the photographs does the rest, but Kafka insisted that, like his grandmother's, the smile was both involuntary and concealing. Beneath the fire lay solid ice.

No man looked into the invisible, frozen depths of his own nature more unsparringly,



yet few have been so dependent on the reaction of others and on the exercise of his own talents to prove that he was actually alive, living a life. Where father and mother failed — though Julie Kafka became at least conventionally solicitous in his late, tubercular years — he turned to friends like Pollak, Klopstock, the devoted young doctor with whom he died, and the indispensable Brod, whose talents he never considered inferior to his own. Kafka recognized his growing Jewishness, and the dramatic power of the Hassidic imagination, in the Yiddish actors who visited Prague, led by Jacob Lwow, for whom he organized benefit evenings, and with whom his relationship has much in common

with that of Hamlet and the player king. Above all, there were the women he loved: Felice, who shared two engagements in a long and tortuous flirtation by post; Julie Wohryzek, one of nature's shapeliest; the passionate and demanding Milena Polakova; and the last attachment, with whom he spent the final, perhaps happiest, year of his life, the nineteen-year-old Dora Dymant. Ronald Hayman, who presents Kafka's writings as a cross between shock therapy and an alternative space to the uncontrollable shapes of everyday life, gives sharp outlines to them all and brings the jackdaw of Prague scrupulously to life.

Michael Ratcliffe

Guiding the Guardian

Guardian Years
By Alastair Hetherington

(Chatto & Windus, £15)

In the autumn of 1956 A. P. Wadsworth, the Editor of *The Manchester Guardian*, as it was called then and as many of us will always think of it, was determined to change editorial policy from his deathbed. He had only weeks to live when his editorial colleagues gathered at his Manchester home to discuss Eden's drift to war over the Suez Canal. By November British paratroops were dropping on Port Said, Hungarian rebels were fighting Russian tanks in Budapest, and Alastair Hetherington, a 36-year-old Foreign Editor, had succeeded the much loved Wadsworth.

In his twenty years editing *The Guardian*, Hetherington had many successes but nothing can compare with the way he responded to his baptism of fire. He tells us in this meticulous account of his stewardship that it took him only minutes to make up his mind when Eden announced the Anglo-French ultimatum to Nasser. *The Daily Mirror* and the *Daily Herald* were silent for two days; Hugh Gaitskell was muted. It was *The Manchester Guardian* by the speed and intelligence of its response which provided the template for the Suez opposition. Any fool could have screamed and shouted. They did that on both sides. The contribution of *The Manchester Guardian* was to make the case for Suez intellectual rather than visceral, with relentlessly fair reporting. Hetherington's integrity, as much as his fluency, was crucial. He is a man of few words, but he made it made him an impressive editor but it can put a chill on memoir writing.

Mr Hetherington, one feels, could be trusted to report a raid on a bordello with taste and tact and consideration for

the feeling of all the parties. He wrings most feeling and excitement from an original account of the plans — plots is a word that might not do so well in his lips — to merge *The Guardian* and *The Times* in 1956. There had been earlier talks between Hetherington and Sir William Haley, the Editor of *The Times*. These were weird meetings, he says: "At their best they had the intellectual stimulus of an Oxford tutorial but at their worst they were like negotiating with a cobra." Unfortunately Hetherington is more restrained when it comes to reporting his feelings about Laurence Scott, his Company Chairman, who was at one point prepared to ditch Hetherington for the sake of the joint paper. "What follows," says Hetherington, "is a story better not told in detail before 1991 or 2001 when or whenever Laurence and I are both well settled in whatever Valhalla or Gehenna is reserved for newspaper people." Rather a remote deadline for most of us.

Hetherington's memoir is more than the story of a newspaper. It is a distillation of many of the central issues of policy of our generation. He was very much a political editor. He seems to have talked to everybody except Ho Chi Minh. There are accounts of conversations with Nasser in his seaside bungalow in Alexandria, with Harold Macmillan ("I felt I had done no better than a gamma"), and the Queen who told Hetherington that Suez was a terrible time at the Palace. People had been clawing at each other, she said, and would not speak to each other."

In some of this hoboobling Hetherington journeyed into the grey area between journalism and diplomacy. He argued and advocated. He carried messages. He is aware that this is thin ice. He acknowledges he took most risks in his relationship with Harold Wilson, a honeymoon

that ended abruptly in 1969 when Wilson asked him, says Hetherington, to publish a story he knew to be untrue about British plans for bombing Rhodesia so that it would unsettle Ian Smith's Rhodesians.

Hetherington's immersion in such policy-making manoeuvres is vividly demonstrated when he recounts going to see Wilson on his return from a visit to President Johnson in Washington. He tells Wilson that Johnson is going to press for more British involvement in Vietnam: "I thought we should keep out", Hetherington reports telling Wilson, "but if he felt we ought to go in I was willing to turn the paper's line round over the next week or two."

Fortunately for Hetherington, Wilson did not take this remarkable hostage. Hetherington defends it by saying he wanted a sound start to the Wilson-Johnson relationship. It is none the less dangerous ground. On Hetherington's side is his scrupulous candour — following the good rule that one should never do what one cannot divulge to one's colleagues or readers — and his record of consistently good judgment over 20 years. And Hetherington is sometimes more defensive than he needs be. He still has his doubts but he was surely right to change *The Guardian's* policy after he had visited the battlefields in Vietnam. Wobbles can sometimes be wise.

Fortunately for *The Guardian*, Hetherington rarely wobbled on the icy ridges of Scottish mountains where he repaired for moral and intellectual repair. The book conjures up a charming picture of the editor of *The Guardian* striding the peaks with his ham, his whisky, his knapsack and a formula for world peace jotted down on the wrapping paper.

Harold Evans

The dangerous logic of money

The Moneylenders
By Anthony Sampson

(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)

Those who believe that bankers run the world, that David Rockefeller is the real President of the United States — will lap up Anthony Sampson's latest global anatomy lesson. "Bankers in a dangerous world" is a somewhat leaden sub-title, one closes the book wondering whether it is not rather the bankers themselves who are dangerous, or at least responsible for making the world more so.

It is obviously apt that this book was published at the height of this year's IMF/World Bank meeting in Washington: Mr Sampson

leaves the reader wondering what, pray, those sleek lounge-lizards have in store for us all in the coming twelvemonth. Equally appropriate, however, was his appearance during this year's Labour Party conference, much of Mr Sampson's evidence, though I suspect he would not relish being seen in this company, lends weight to Tony Blair's conspiracy theories about sinister international cartels toyng with the strings of our poor little puppet economy.

"The Commonwealth Heads of Government, moreover, were busy debating the fate of the Third World, a sphere in which bankers will ultimately have much greater influence than any politicians. They've been at it, these bankers, since the days of the Medici, tinkering with Edward IV's England, for more than a century. The Rothschilds have held unmitigated, unbroken sway in their self-interest; now hapless Poland is in the bankers' thrall, creaking beneath unpayable debts.

as ominous to their future as any Soviet imperialism.

The most striking example in recent history, to which Mr Sampson lends due weight, is that of the American hostages in Tehran — an authentically "dangerous" episode, directly precipitated by the Iranian revolution, whose political instincts about the Iranian revolution proved much more reliable than those of the US Government.

This account proves that, while the rules of politics and diplomacy proved inadequate to the game, money, money, money, was the threat to the American and international banking system which brought us to the brink of war, not the "diplomatic outrage" or the hostages' personal danger, not the threat to oil supplies or other strategic considerations, not even President Carter's reckless intent on re-election. The Swiss banker put it at the time: "The financial consequences to the world could do more harm than the deaths of 49 people."

The full facts of the extraordinary episode have yet to be unearthed; Mr Sampson too readily permits Henry Kissinger to explain the Iranian revolution as an admission to the United States as that of "old friend" rather than highly paid consultant to a Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank. But he has, with characteristic thoroughness, marshalled wealth of detail (much of it new) towards his specific end.

Oil companies, arms dealers, and now bankers — Anthony Sampson has a habit of dividing the real forces at play in his dangerous world into neat little boxes. Ever since he anatomized Britain 20 years ago, he has been a Pied Piper among journalists, leading the rat pack in new directions with a none too cheerful tune. Wherever he leads us to next, we will follow, I suspect, with wide eyes and sinking hearts.

Anthony Holden

Dark reflections in the mirror

Flaws in the Glass
By Patrick White

(Cape, £7.95)

The story of Patrick White's life may be simply told. He was born in 1912, of prosperous Somerset farming stock, and emigrated to Australia. A delicate, asthmatic youngster, he was educated at Cheltenham ("a prison") and Cambridge — King's College, though he does not mention the fact in this book. He spent most of the 1930s in Britain, a resistance man from the colonies trying to become a writer. During the war he served as an Air Force Intelligence Officer in the Middle East and Greece. There he met Manly Lascaris, who became "the central mandala of my life's hitherto messy design." Together they settled in Australia, where White's creative energy burst forth. At first his novels, short stories and plays were greeted with bewilderment and hostility. But the tide turned and in 1973 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

This stark outline is barely visible in *Flaws in the Glass*. For, as its subtitle states, White's book is a self-portrait, not an autobiography. And as the title suggests, the mirror in which he sees himself is flawed. His reflection, fluctuating in the watery glass, is "all blotches and dimples and ripples." The image occurs elsewhere in his work. In *The Aunt's Story*, for example, Theodora looks into an old mirror which "was like a green sea in which she swam, patched and spotted with gold light." In this self-portrait he uses to explore and evoke his fictional characters.

This is by no means inappropriate. As White says, "nobody knows anybody, he knows himself." As a writer he has lived "many lives in one body" and is a whole "cast of contradictory characters." In religion he is a "lapsed Anglican, an agnostic, a pantheist, an occultist, an existentialist" would be thought failed Christian Australian. He is

sexually ambivalent. In his own eyes he is a "black, bubbling pool" of spontaneous generation; in the eyes of others (who apparently share White's Switserland occupations) he is "a pretty average crap." Such a protean personality can only be seen in a glass, darkly.

So White makes no attempt at a photographic likeness. He provides instead a palimpsest of dense images and a succession of symbol-ridden epiphanies. Often the prose is opaque. Sometimes it is gratuitously fractured, like this: "It is easier to win the confidence of a Freemason, a homosexual, a Jew, seldom a Frenchman — but probably never a Viach." Another similarity to the novels is that this book is written in three movements. In each one White sees different facets of himself, reflected first in other people, then in alien landscapes, finally in recent experience. Some of the last are quite comic, especially his brief, encounter with the Queen (whose "high-pitched, cold, china voice" he disliked).

and his fleeting relationship with the notorious Governor-General of Australia, Sir John Kerr (whom he describes as "an amiable, rotty old, farting Falstaff").

Flaws in the Glass is not an attractive, an easy, or even an enjoyable book. But as a portrait of the artist as an outsider it is both honest and profound. White describes himself as a cuckoo in his parents' nest and they did regard him as a freak and a changeling. At school he displayed a "morbid kink" which his housemaster was determined to stamp out — this was not a passion for other boys but for Ibsen, Chekov and Strindberg. As an adult White is permanently uprooted. He is a colonial in Australia. Everywhere he is a solitary by virtue of his homosexuality and his art. Like the flawed mirror in his house "Dogwood", he is set apart from his fellows by a faint but unmistakable birchmark.

Piers Brendon

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Hammersmith £12.00

Fiction

By the Green of the Spring

By John Masters

(Michael Joseph, £8.95)

Have a Nice Day

By Barry Norman

(Quartet, £6.50)

Readers of the first two volumes of John Masters' *Loss of Eden* trilogy will need no encouragement to reimagine themselves in the lives of the four Kentish families who occupy the centre of the stage in his gargantuan chronicle of the Great War and its aftermath. If you missed *Now, God Be Thanked* and *Heart of War* you will need to keep your wits about for the first hundred pages or so of *By the Green of the Spring*, because there is a cast

of, if not thousands, at least 40, many of whom share the same surname, as is the way with family sagas. Fortunately the author has the good sense to provide family trees of the Rowlands, Strattons, Gores and Durand-Benardes.

Although half the book deals with events preceding Armistice Day, war is not the main concern in *By the Green of the Spring*. The characters certainly fight, but in the air. But Mr Masters seems more interested in examining the process of social change than in describing military action, which is all to the good, since the professional soldiers are often unconvincing when writing about battle, perhaps because they take danger and suffering for granted in a way which is incomprehensible to the rest of us. Far easier to sympathize with sensitive young Laurence Cane, who wanders off in a trance when he is supposed to be leading an attack, than the sturdy Colonel Quentin Rowland, who feels duty-bound to order his nephew's court-martial and subsequent execution.

Back in Blighty there's never a dull moment. Poachers and prostitutes, hobnob with peers and queers, and everyone seems to be having babies on the wrong side of the blanket. Even the squirrel lady has run off to Dublin to join the IRA, so it's hardly surprising her daughter has become a junkie or that the lower orders are getting distinctly uppity. Mr Masters shows the ancient régime collapsing long before the generals finally decide to call it a day, and the second half of his book deals sympathetically with the returning warriors' struggle to adapt to a world quite different from the one they thought they had been fighting for. Smart literary folk may turn their noses up at Colonel Masters' direct, uncomplicated style of writing, and they would be ill-advised to search the *Loss of Eden* trilogy for a Message. But it is an epic piece of story-telling, rich in its concern for humanity in all its forms.

By contrast, the only concern I can detect in Barry Norman's *Have a Nice Day* is to give us a bloody good

laugh. It's about a British TV team sent to California to interview one of the Hollywood Greats. Great is the programme's presenter, Mark Payne (read it?) isn't the witty, grey-haired character you were expecting. Instead he is an egomaniacal monster whose time is divided between the ruthless pursuit of his own ends and the persecution of those around him, especially researcher William Fendleton. Fortunately William has the knack of actually being a Wodehousean hero, which makes him more than a match for Payne's sniping and protect him from the slings and arrows of the lunatic. Or is there? Not for Mr Norman. Satire gives way to farce as he leads his troops right over the top in a desperate assault on the forces of pomposity and pretension, until the whole expedition finally collapses in heroic disarray. A natural for every overgrown schoolboy's Christmas stocking.

So too is Dan Kavanagh's *Middle City* (Cape, £5.95), the second adventure of Duffy. Mr Kavanagh's endearingly quirky private-eye. Most of the action takes place at Heathrow, which is tough on a hero who suffers so acutely from aerophobia that he has to duck every time he sees a plane passing overhead. But it's fun for the rest of us because it allows the author to show off his exhaustive knowledge of the tricks customs-officers keep up their sleeves and in other less savoury places. The characterization is exact, the writing gripping, and the writing pleasantly ironic. The same cannot, alas, be said of *The Edge of Heaven* (Hutchinson, £7.95), Gordon Honeycombe's account of the affair of a bored British officer's wife has with a Cypriot youth 20 years her junior. The theme is a fashionable one, but the residue of an education which extolled the virtue of charity inhibits me from passing any further comment on this lengthy book.

John Nicholson

All muckers together

Soldiering On

By Dennis Barker

(André Deutsch, £8.50)

Dennis Barker's book is a first-class bit of public relations for the Army. Both he and the Army's PR branch, who helped and encouraged him, have earned the Army's gratitude. It is a sympathetic picture that he paints, which should remove many misconceptions about what the Army is like today, based on stories, some true, some exaggerated, of what it was like some time ago; misconceptions which the author admits that he had shared to a certain degree, before he came into close contact with the Army and the course of preparing the ground for the book.

He found the Army more progressive, less stuffy, more efficient and more contented than he expected. He makes no bones about the apparent anachronisms and musical comedy aspects of some of its habits and hallowed ritual, and appears more convinced of their value, certainly of their harmlessness, than many of those who have had to live with them. He lays great stress on the importance of the regimental system, but makes no mention of the great obstacles it erects to any changes in organization which may become necessary, not just to meet "defence cuts", but because military tasks or the distribution of population in the country have changed.

Perhaps this is because he clearly spent a great deal of his time with the Guards and Household Cavalry, to whom he devotes a disproportionate amount of space. He realizes that they are not typical of the Army as a whole, and his obvious admiration for the Royal Engineers, who present such a contrast to them, balances his fascination for the Guardsmen. But, from his account, one might be misled into thinking that the Army consisted of little else than the Household Division, the Royal Engineers and a few technical corps.

The book starts with vivid accounts of the army in action in Northern Ireland, Belize and Hong Kong, and on

an exercise in Germany. It then considers a number of general aspects, such as the selection and initial training of officers, initial selection of recruits, the position of women, both as servicewomen and as wives, and the relation between the army and society. The last discusses "aid to the civil power", both in maintaining essential services and in supporting the police in the maintenance of order, concluding with a discussion of the possibility of a military coup to take over the government, which the author sensibly dismisses.

It may seem churlish for a soldier to criticize such a sympathetic picture of his profession, painted by a clearly informed and honest man to one who has spent his life in the army, it is obviously a picture of how the army and its individuals would like to present themselves to a journalist. Some of the last of the small, closely-knit body of every day life in barracks, on the ranges, on exercises, on the sports field. Dennis Barker has caught the atmosphere of the officers' mess, but not that of the junior ranks' club, and certainly not that of the institution which provides the real backbone of the British army — one which affords a greater contrast to foreign armies than any other — the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess. When the Ministry of Defence visited Britain in 1974, and I took them to visit some military units, it was the atmosphere in the Sergeants' Mess of the 2nd Royal Green Jackets that impressed them most. Without the support of that institution, a commanding officer can achieve little. The question that remains unanswered is whether the emphasis, more intense in some parts of the army than others, on the maintenance of traditions and the regimental spirit is really necessary to good unit spirit. At the lowest level, it is being with his "muckers" that the conscripted soldier, the conscripted body of men at company level and below, that matters most to the soldier, and makes a man risk his life for the safety and esteem of that small group.

Michael Carver

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1979... when Finchley went along with the entire Thatcher package

A Finchley problem for Mrs Thatcher

With a possible challenge to her leadership and another by-election defeat looming, Mrs Thatcher might be forgiven for not taking too much notice of a small but growing group of protesters in her own constituency. Yet they could prove a greater threat to her political future than some of the more publicized challengers.

The protesters are a sizeable group among the Jewish community of Finchley who are talking openly about withdrawing their support from the Prime Minister at the next election unless the Government changes what they regard as its blatantly pro-Arab foreign policy. In particular, they are disturbed by repeated statements by both Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, about the need to involve the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East peace talks.

Finchley is part of the London borough of Barnet, which has the highest proportion of Jews of any local authority area in Britain — 58,000 Jewish voters, according to the last census. Finchley, in fact, has a smaller Jewish electorate (about 9,000) than the neighbouring seats of Hendon North and Hendon South, but it is marginal enough for the Jewish community to have a significant and possibly decisive influence if its vote was switched en bloc away from the Tories at the next election.

Mrs Thatcher's majority at the last election was 7,878. Dr Geoffrey Alderman, a lecturer in government at London University who has made a special study of the Jewish vote in Britain, reckons that as many as 75 per cent of the Jewish electors of Finchley voted Conservative in 1979. A significant switch in their votes, on top of the likely anti-Conservative swing nationally, could lose the Prime Minister her seat.

Barnet's three Conservative MPs have generally been careful not to offend Jewish voters. John Gorst, MP for Hendon North, voted against the Conservative Government's arms embargo to Israel.

Ian Bradley explains why the influential Jewish vote could cause a swing against Mrs Thatcher in her constituency

during the 1973 Yom Kippur war and has consistently taken a pro-Israeli line. Peter Thomas, who represents Hendon South, is a vice-president of the Conservative Friends of Israel.

Mrs Thatcher herself also has a long record of good relations with her Jewish constituents. Indeed, she played a major part in rebuilding strong links between the Finchley Jewish community and the local Conservative association after they had been severely strained in the 1960s because of the exclusion of Jews from local golf and tennis clubs. She is president of the Finchley Anglo-Israel Friendship League.

Leaders of Finchley's Jewish community emphasize that they have no personal quarrel with Mrs Thatcher, whom they regard as a good constituency MP who has always supported local Jewish charities. However, they are increasingly unhappy about the Government's Middle East policy and about her own response to their protests. They are particularly worried that either she or, more likely, Lord Carrington will talk to Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

Signs of this unease first emerged in a series of protest meetings, one of which attracted more than 1,000 people, last year. They marked the opening shots in a campaign which is now being concentrated on the Barnet constituencies, Finchley in particular, to put maximum pressure on the Prime Minister.

At one of the early protest meetings last year, Rabbi Saul Amias, emeritus minister of Edgware Synagogue, delivered a warning which has been repeated by others several times since. He said: "If Mrs Thatcher meets with the terrorists, she must know that, north-west of Baker Street, there are many voters in Barnet who will think twice about re-electing her."

There is particular concern in Finchley that Mrs Thatcher recently declined an invitation to discuss the Government's Middle East policy. The invitation came from David Glass, a local businessman and an organizer of the protest campaign, who says many local Jews feel that Mrs Thatcher has let them down. Two Conservative MPs, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Winston Churchill, have spoken at meetings in Hendon organized by the campaign.

Recent events have done nothing to alleviate Jewish anxieties. Although there was some relief at the departure from the Foreign Office of Sir Ian Gilmour, who was seen as a leading pro-Arabist, there is resentment at the absence of high-level British representation at the funeral of Moshe Dayan and apprehension about Lord Carrington's coming visit to Saudi Arabia.

Many Conservatives are sceptical about a threat to Mrs Thatcher. Peter Thomas, for example, believes there is no such thing as a Jewish vote which can be mobilized in a particular way. Nor, does he think, in any case, that the Tories obtained more than 50 per cent of the Jewish votes in Barnet at the last election. He points to the traditional Jewish support in the area for the Liberals.

Dr Alderman agrees on that last point but draws rather different conclusions. He believes that a candidate for the SDP/Liberal alliance in Finchley could pick up significant Jewish support.

He also points to a precedent. Willem East once had a Jewish Labour MP, Maurice Orbach. He turned strongly pro-Arab. And in 1959 he lost his seat. The same could happen to Margaret Thatcher, he says in 1984.

Ronald Butt

Arms questions the CND must answer

In our parish church last Sunday morning, the sermon was preached by the diocesan education officer. Young people, he said, conceded that Jesus was a "good guy" — but that was 2,000 years ago. What had Christianity to say to youth now?

So far as he was concerned, it had particularly important things to say about "racism" which he found within and all about us, and also about unemployment. He drew the now fashionable line of connection between these phenomena and the behaviour of "punks" and "skins" which he did not (he said) justify, though he wondered what part of the media the congregation got its "perceptions" of "punks" and "skins" from.

We should, by now, be well used to politicized sermons in which there is no message to tell the individual how to overcome the evil in his own nature, and which prefer fatalistically to explain away bad behaviour by adverse social circumstances.

It was certainly no surprise when the youth officer went on to say that, out of Christian commitment, he had marched with the CND in London on the previous day, and that what had heartened him was that "skins" and "punks" were marching together, whereas in ordinary circumstances his efforts were devoted to keeping his "skins" and his "punks" apart.

He concluded from this, not that the worst of enemies can form an alliance, if the moment is convenient, against a common opponent (in this case, what is seen as the establishment) but that it showed that the young did care — about themselves, and, of course, about nuclear weapons.

On Saturday's march, the young were certainly predominant, and they included many ordinary young people, including parents with their children, and with an apparently large middle class and "ecology" element. The extreme left seemed disproportionately far more heavily represented on the platform and in speeches than among the marchers.

But what was the march really for? It is a question that must be asked, since the so-called "peace movement" is now bigger, better organized and, on the face of it, more rationally and reasonably motivated, than that of 20 years ago.

If the purpose of the march had been to demand that both the US and the Russians should renew efforts for agreed multilateral nuclear disarmament, who could dissent? But that is not the message. The demand is for the renunciation of the possession of nuclear weapons by this country and the rejection of American weapons positioned in Europe.

And to what end? Is it to set an example to the Russians; to make a moral statement to

which the Soviet Union will feel in conscience bound to respond? Even allowing for the particular horror of nuclear destruction, does it make any sense to declare against these weapons without also making the pacifist case for the abandonment of all weapons?

Genuine pacifism, born out of religious conviction, has its own logic. If the intention of CND were that all weapons and all conflict should be renounced, in the hope that by this great example the hearts of the leaders of the countries we fear would be turned from evil, that would be an honourable position.

The moral dilemma for the Christian in bearing arms and killing is as old as his religion, and it is one which was particularly acute for those of us who were growing up in the thirties, and whose fathers had fought in the First World War. We were brought up in the belief that it must never, indeed, could never be allowed to happen again; that humanity had learned its lesson from that fearful carnage, and that even

not kill" believing that obedience in the face of an enemy, the Nazis, of whom every pacifist disapproved in a way that not every anti-nuclear marcher disapproves of the aggression that has brought so much of Europe under the Soviets' domination.

In the last analysis, of course, it also required that you should be prepared to turn not only your own cheek, but those of your friends and family, which would demand a degree of faith and courage of which few felt possessed.

Some of the leaders of CND may, however, take this genuinely pacifist position today. Those who do should say so. But most emphasize that they are not pacifists and instead take their stand on a false differentiation between weapons that are more likely to cause war than to stop it.

If the CND could bring about a state of affairs in which the European countries renounced the presence of nuclear weapons; if they trusted that they would not be intimidated, if, notwithstanding this trust they found that they were intimidated and then attempted to defend themselves, what would follow?

Either they would be overrun, or they would be driven at the last moment to invoke the American deterrent (assuming that the United States did not conclude that at this late stage it would be wiser to write Europe off) which would turn Europe into the nuclear wasteland that the campaigners now fear.

The ambiguities, and falsities behind the unilateralist campaign have to be persistently examined and exposed... if they found themselves outgunned would they prefer surrender to American help?

The leaders of the most evil aggression might be moved by reason and gentleness. That cannot be said, underlay Munich also.

The pacifism, and especially the Christian pacifism, of those days was powerfully rooted in the conviction (which reflected the supreme act of non-resistance by which Christianity was founded) that somehow passive resistance in the twentieth century might dissolve the evil of war. It was, at its best, much more religious and ethical than political — though it was also influenced by the political belief of many on the left that one government was as good (or bad) as another and that wars were all caused either by stupidity or by the evils of capitalism.

This political gloss has its echo today in the false claim of many in the peace movement that essentially Nato and the Warsaw pact are the same kind of institution, and that Washington and Moscow have largely equivalent motivations — the rest of us being their potential victims.

The true pacifism of the thirties did not, however, differentiate between one weapon and another; did not say that you could bayonet but not bomb. It stood firmly on the injunction "Thou shalt

not kill" believing that obedience in the face of an enemy, the Nazis, of whom every pacifist disapproved in a way that not every anti-nuclear marcher disapproves of the aggression that has brought so much of Europe under the Soviets' domination.

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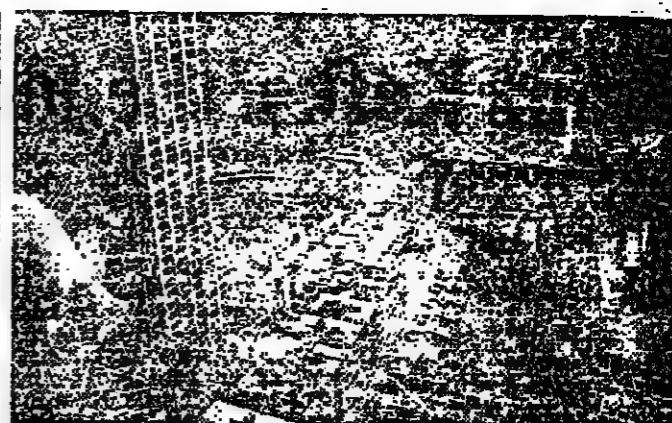
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The Barbican Centre: is the gloom necessary?

The longest running dream in the City

Few projects can have opened to such choruses of doom as those that herald the launching today of the plans for London's Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences. Conceived in the 1950s, costed on the 60s and built in the 70s, the Centre's history has been a juddering and infinitely slow march against financial despair, artistic misgivings and general doubt. The City of London Corporation long ago, and publicly lost its nerve.

But is the gloom necessary? Those who know the Barbican Centre already, who have played in its concert hall, used its library, tested what it has to offer conferences, ere, on the contrary, full of praise and optimism. It is now a question of how fast they can sell the message and how ready London is to listen.

Today's News conference is a largely artificial occasion, designed to ginger up interest by announcing the programme for the genuine opening in the spring, and to explain more loudly the dream that inspired the Barbican's creators: that of building a London equivalent to the Pompidou Centre in Paris, or the Lincoln Centre in New York, where people come to attend conferences and stay on to listen to music; where commuters drop in to see a picture exhibition and wait to see where the next books and meetings and exhibitions somehow mix and blend and provide audiences for each other; where people who have never systematically attended performances become addicts.

Tonight the London Symphony Orchestra, one of the centre's two resident companies — the other being the Royal Shakespeare Company — is giving a performance for an invited audience of City dignitaries, part of its unobscured policy of surrounding inhabitants in which it finds itself. Both the LSO and the RSC, like medieval troubadours, have devoted energy and time to ending the support of City institutions, with private performances and planned subscription lists. The publicity department is busy hiring taxi operators with free tickets, while making much of the new British rail electric line to Bedford and the North, and to the fact that the Barbican lies within 10 minutes of four underground stations.

Though not officially open, much of the centre is in use; as a result a great deal is already known about how it will work. It is clear, for instance, that technically anyway the close cooperation from the start between consumer and designer has richly paid off. The large auditorium which is to be the LSO's permanent home — its first — has been occupied for some months, so that the players themselves have been able to pronounce on the acoustics and suggest minor alterations.

For the RSC, whose stage is not yet ready, the advantages though untried are obvious: storage for scenery (there was no room at the Aldwych, their home for 21 years), decent dressing rooms; universally good seats, and an

actual theatre all are proud of.

Some of this is just luck. The final signature was put to the plans in 1968. Yet the theatre that opens in the spring, 14 years later, is the very ultimate setting they have now come to depend on (but then did not); no aisles, and narrow circles that project towards rather than away from the stage. "Papering the walls with people" is how the RSC sees it.

The LSO is to use its home for three or four months each year. The arrangement, on an initial three year contract, suits them admirably in that they are by history and financing the most international of world orchestras. It also suits the Barbican who, as costs of the centre rose, and the world became ever more obsessed by conferences, saw the commercial potentials in their new summer of 1983. Among the reasons for bookings already look good.

Two major enterprises — World Petrol and Museum Curators, with some 10,000 delegates between them — have already booked in for the summer of 1983. Among these people may be concert-goers and theatre fans.

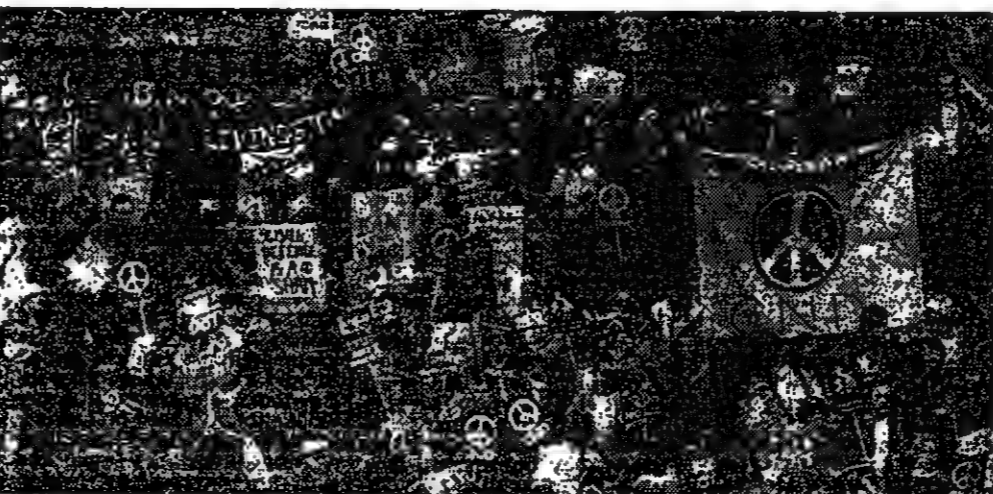
Much of this promise has been obscured by the dazzling multiplying of the costs and the lateness of the opening. Understandably perhaps critics harp on the money (the budget rose from £10m at time of conception to £140m on execution), on the bald fact that the Barbican was due to open a full five years ago, on the site (far from the West End) and on the inescapable fact that designed in a rich and careful period, the Barbican is neither economic in energy nor easy to safeguard.

After widespread attacks on the wastefulness of the new centre, in the year Claudio Abbado and Anthony Camden of the LSO protested that the Barbican was "the most exciting arts complex to be created in Western Europe in this decade". Their enthusiasm is genuine, just as their sense of outrage that the potential for a new excellence in the arts in England is being lost under a sea of financial bickering.

For the others, it seems to come down to a matter of feeling that somewhere within the City streets a corporate spirit prevails, one that is longing to find and champion an artistic centre of its own, a growing certainty that the 350,000 commuters who come in each day, and the 5,000 who reside in the new flats at night, will welcome what the Centre has to offer: two classy restaurants designed by David Hicks, a picture gallery the size of the Hayward where the City of London can finally exhibit its collection of Matthew Smith paintings; three cinemas, a large library, a unique concert hall and a fine theatre, 18 hours a day and seven days a week.

If their hunch proves right, then the Barbican organizers may not have too much to fear.

Caroline Moorehead



CND marchers on the way to Hyde Park last Saturday

A case of diversion therapy

I hear that the Government's tactics over the introduction in Parliament of the Mental Health Amendment Bill, which among other things clarifies the rights of mental patients to refuse certain kinds of treatment, are ruffling the feathers of non-psychiatrists in the mental health field.

The fact that the new Bill will contain a clause setting up a new quango, the Mental Health Commission for England, has come as something of a surprise to social work and nursing organizations. This is because in 1978 the Labour government, after lengthy consultation with bodies like the Royal College of Psychiatrists and the National Association for Mental Health — accepted Mind's argument that patients should have the right to refuse treatment like brain surgery and electroconvulsive therapy and rejected the psychiatrists' proposal for a Mental Health Commission — of doctors only — to advise on disputed cases, more.

But what is also worrying non-psychiatrists and the voluntary bodies like Mind is that the Government is suspected of using parliamentary procedure to defuse criticism.

The main opposition to the new bill can be expected to come from Jack Ashley, Christopher Price and Charles Irving, MPs who have long been most concerned about mental patients' right to refuse treatment. They have been preparing for a spirited debate on the

Bill — but they had reckoned without Mrs Thatcher's recent reshuffle.

In that shake-up, Sir George Young, MP for Acton, lost his job as Under-Secretary of State for Health and was replaced by Lord Eton. Moreover, the Government apparently intends to introduce the Mental Health Bill in the Lords, where opposition to the Royal College of Psychiatrists' plan will be much less well-informed (and certainly less strident).

The Bill will have to be debated in the Commons at some point of course. But the Royal College of Psychiatrists appears to have done a neat bit of lobbying for its (minority) view.

Shouldering on

MPs will do well to open their mail this morning before hanging up their coats. My scouts yesterday spotted two women at the Archway post office in North London posting coathangers, first class (20p apiece), to each of the 630 members of the Commons.

Asked what they were about, they smiled and said: "The MPs will think that the hangers have something to do with the capital punishment lobby."

Benson's choice

Will the hawks drag the world into nuclear conflagration, or will Benson stop them in time? Benson, an RAF pilot who went on to design remote-controlled torpedoes and homing

THE TIMES DIARY



on sale. They are:

- A pendant with musical box which plays "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" to warn people with respiratory problems when there are minute traces of smoke around.
- A \$1,500 gold-and-silver tracheotomy necklace to hide the scars on the throats of people who have had the operation.
- A no-nod alarm for long-distance drivers: jewelled spectacles

missiles during the war, is now acquiring cult status in (wait for it) Russia and America as a campaigner for world peace.

Ris The Peace Book (about a little boy who takes the earth's children under his wing and persuades the nations to lay down their arms) is published today by Jonathan Cape. Chinese and Russian editions are being prepared with the permission of their governments, and already the French edition has sold spectacularly well.

Yesterday a copy of the book was received by Caroline Stephens, Mrs Thatcher's personal assistant, at 10 Downing Street, and tomorrow a musical, based on the book and starring Susannah York, will be staged at the Royal

which give off a loud buzz if they deviate from the horizontal.

• A gold ring-can-magnifying glass so you can read the small print in a telephone directory as you run your finger down the names.

• A breath monitor concealed in a silver necklace which flashes lights when the wearer goes over the eight.

• A bracelet which monitors the pulse and sounds an alarm if the beat becomes erratic.

The possibilities are endless, but in one way, the Victorians got it first. Last Christmas I gave my wife an antique silver cigarette case. It must have been a piece of early medieval jewelry: she has never been able to get it open.

Albert Hall. United Nations representatives will be there to judge whether it should be presented at the UN in New York next year.

Benson, a bearded 59-year-old who made a fortune out of office workers who have developed rashes and eye and lung irritations without knowing why. A check of their work routines showed the ailments were caused by handling certain types of paper. I would tell you more only my fingers have begun to itch.

Hard seat

Early responses in my search for obscure areas of scholarship on a par with Iranian Studies, was said last week from extinction by sympathetic dons.

A. D. Petry, of Southend, writes to say that a contemporary of his at Cambridge "made a corner in later years in Old Slavonic Church

texts": Robert Hickey, of Medway Hospital in Kent, reports that there is a Chair of Reinforced Concrete at Imperial College and a chair of Climatology and Balneology at the University of Zagreb (balneology is the study of bathing and medicinal springs). And Hal Wilson, from Winchester, says that at McDonald's University outside Chicago you can study for a Bachelor of Hamburgerology.

Somewhat, I no longer find that last one so surprising. Remember a bottle of champagne (of far from obscure brand) for the reader who can beat this bunch.

On the flimsy side

The ultimate excuse for not working too hard has been unearthed by dermatologists at Harvard Medical School: they have found that many office workers may be allergic to paper.

Apparently the modern paper industry, with all those copying machines and typewriter substances, uses 600 additives. This school has been seeing many office workers who have developed rashes and eye and lung irritations without knowing why. A check of their work routines showed the ailments were caused by handling certain types of paper. I would tell you more only my fingers have begun to itch.

Arrival/departure

Sir Roy Marshall, the veteran race relations warrior, has resigned as head of the Commission for Racial Equality's controversial inquiry into the immigration service. The investigation, which goes back to

617 only you were more optimistic you could be a developing nation...



the so-called virginity testing scandal two years ago, when an Asian woman underwent a gynaecological examination at Heathrow, will now be led by Professor Francis Jacobs.

Still stuck in its initial paper-sourcing stage, the inquiry has already survived opposition this year from the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents 1,450 immigration officers at Britain's sea and airports, as well as a High Court hearing at which the Home Office tried to block it.

Sir Roy, Vice-Chancellor of Hull University, wants to concentrate on university affairs and has resigned from other outside

commitments. His successor is Professor of Law at Kings College, University of London.

The Commission for Racial Equality meanwhile denies rumours of a change in its chairmanship. David Lane, is shortly to vacate his bed of nails to take over from Sir John Thomson as High Commissioner to India.

Autumn leaves

Some Autumn books you may have missed:

The Soccer Bribe: Maurice Desmond's look at our national game from the point of view of our homicidal ancestors. Shows how little Horn Huddersfield has changed in four million years. 1,400pp Overmatter Press, £17.50.

The White Hotel: New Hampshire: Claude Levi-Strauss's fourth volume in his massive "Man and Myth" series. Shows the universal links between hotels, Freud, sex and nineteenth century Vienna. (Pulp Paperbacks, £17.50).

Old Filthy: Jonathan Rabid's moving portrayal of the Hunsterton canal, the carcasses of motor bikes, the algae, the aroma of the Bursley brewery lovingly recreated in pungent prose. (Cholera Press £17.50).

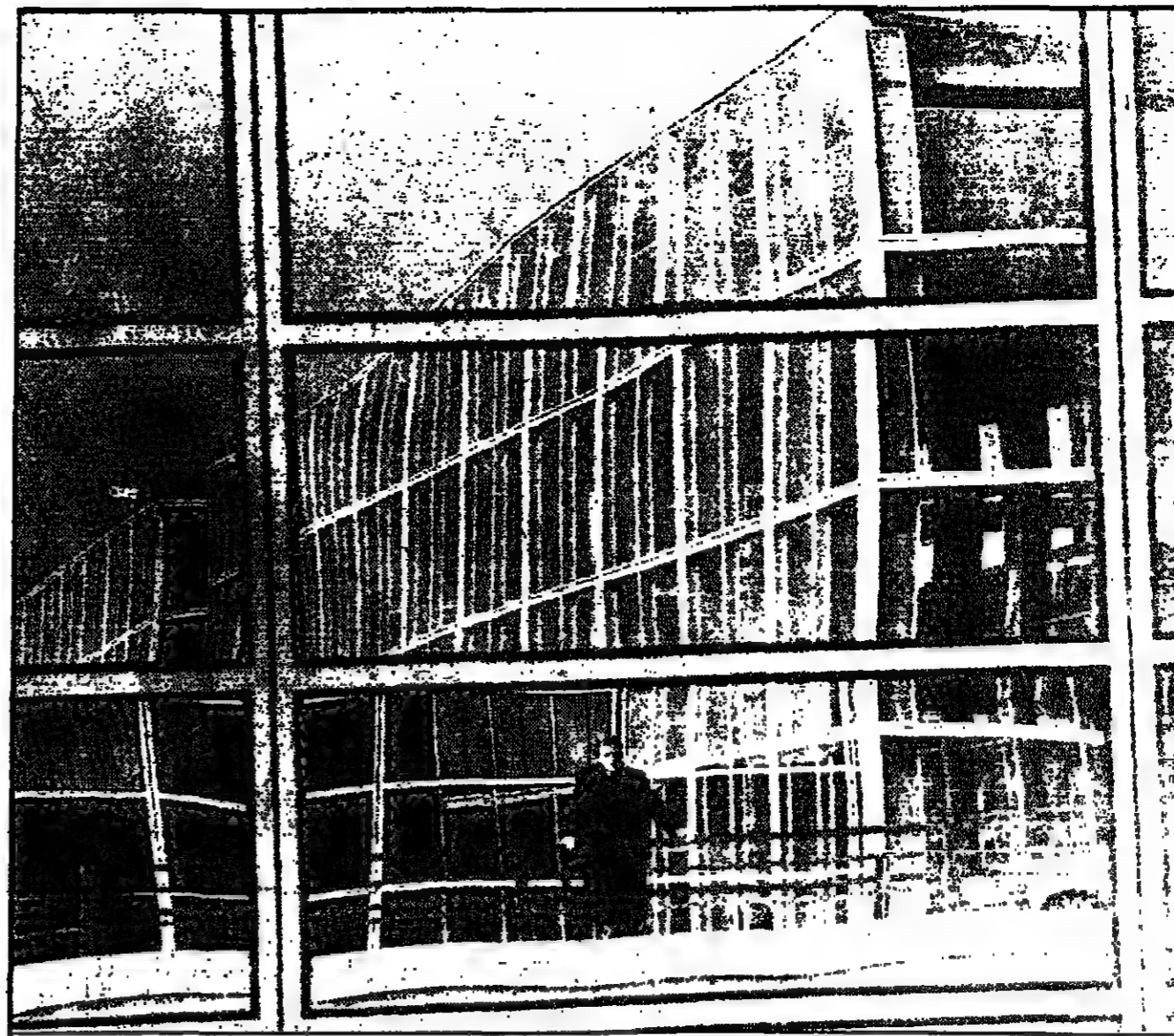
Scandal: Princess Margaret's biography of Nigel Dempster. (Chatter and Windy, £17.50).

We have ways of making you do the cube: Martin Gilbert uncovers documents which show that PoW's were forced to do the Rubik cube over 40 years ago. (Colditz Books, £17.50).

Peter Watson

The architecture we deserve — or the architects? This report, issued to mark the opening of the annual conference of the RIBA, examines a profession whose confidence has been sapped by twin pressures: diminishing income and receding authority

The architects



Syd Furness (left) and David Thurlow, partners in Cambridge Design, who won a limited competition for the design of Bspak's factory in King's Lynn. Right, Stuart Moss, leader of the team which designed the Milton Keynes city centre, in front of the development. See "Wanted: patrons prepared to take a risk", page II of this report.

Rebuilding an uncertain image

A police constable aged 23 now earns more than a salaried architect aged 33. And a survey nine months ago revealed that architect principals, or partners, had median earnings only little more than half of that of a general practitioner. Comparisons between architects and dentists, or accountants or lawyers would all seem to indicate the same thing: as a profession, architecture has slipped badly. Such figures must concentrate the minds of architects attending the RIBA Conference in London today on the "Future of the profession".

Nor is the trouble purely financial. Clients and the public are beginning to choose professionals other than architects when they build buildings or operations to undertake. They go to quantity surveyors, project managers, management consultants, engineers or public relations consultants. That trend reflects a growing ignorance as to the precise function of an architect — and can best be illustrated by the odd story of a national newspaper's reaction to a complaint that the architect of an illustrated scheme had not been named. The story was that the architect was named in preference to the quantity surveyor, the engineer, the builder or even the man who painted the lavatory doors? Why indeed? What the respondent had totally failed to understand was that without a design — the architect's function — there can be no scheme to cost, no structure to calculate, no building to build and thus no lavatory door to paint.

Thus the twin pressures of diminishing income and receding authority have been eroding the confidence of the profession — despite which, it is growing in size each year. The attraction of the combination of artistic talent and practical skill is proving greater than most other courses; and no amount of scare stories about unemploy-

ment in the profession (which is high) seems to have any effect.

These pressures are not entirely new, however. They first became visible almost a decade ago, and some architects adapted to meet the challenge: it was symbolized in dress. Our went the flowing cloak, wide brimmed hat and the smock: in came the business suit and bowtie. But

even that did not work for everybody. The public soon began to demand a return of art in buildings: it was and is fed up with an environment governed by business or efficiency considerations. So, tentatively at first, some changes were made. In came metal-rimmed spectacles and crewcuts. But there was no longer anything uniting the profession. It was not certain

what it stood for, or indeed who it served: the community, the Government, the quantity surveyors, the politicians, the estate agents or the buildings. The only tangible sign was that the RIBA was investing an increasing amount of its time and resources on liaison with Government and the Civil Service.

That uncertainty has come to a head. Within a 12 month

period, the RIBA has overturned its code, is drastically revising its conditions of engagement and fee structure, and has reversed the established methods of electing a president. The members elected in May, Owen Luder, the only presidential candidate who promised — before all other things — to promote the profession. The image had to change. It must have been the

same membership who voted to change the code and effectively overturn 150 years of operational method. Architects may now be building directors, estate agents or running limited liability design companies. They can now approach clients directly (what used to be called, when it was still forbidden, "outing"). The RIBA is at present finalizing its plans for a

recommended rather than mandatory fee scale; negotiations would then become possible.

In themselves, these changes will not produce better architecture, or better architects either. But Mr Luder's record in pressing for better buildings, for more competitions and for greater debate, is impressive; and his plan, aided by Mr Douglas Stephen, to transform the RIBA into the centre of architectural dialectic, deserves success.

It remains to be seen whether these fundamental changes will restore the position of the profession. Architects will have greater freedom of action and that, coupled with a higher level of artistic input, could lead to a better appreciation of their capabilities. Whereas in the past they have criticized developers for being shortsighted or philistine, they now have the chance to do better themselves. It is to be hoped that they succeed. For

it will be the only way to free the environment from the evaluators, cost controllers, statisticians, traffic engineers, developers, economists, lawyers and institutional lenders who seem to perceive no wrong in how we have been shaping our environment.

Charles McKean

architectural correspondent

The keynote address of the RIBA conference will be delivered today by Professor Regner Banham of the University of California on "The architect as gentleman, the architect as hustler". A highlight of the conference will be a debate this evening on the proposition that "politicians, not architects, are primarily responsible for the destruction of our towns and cities". Dr Patrick Niggens, Director of Leeds Polytechnic, and Clara Frank, an architect in private practice, will propose. Ed Gough and George Nicholson, two senior officers of the GLC's planning committee, will oppose.

Client participation can help this social art

Mr Owen Luder (right) was elected President of the RIBA last May. Already he has become identified as the articulate, flamboyant spokesman for a profession which has traditionally preferred a figurehead rather than a spokesman to hold its top post. Here, he outlines the priorities for his two-year term of office.

Architecture is a social art in terms of both its products and its process. It provides the physical framework for social life and is itself shaped by society. It is vital that this point is widely understood because, all too frequently, the architect is seen as imposing a design solution from above — as if the idea of a building was plucked out of thin air and bore no relation to anything other than a private whim. Buildings do not happen like that. They are created as a response to a client who wants a certain kind of building to house a particular activity.

They are also designed within a range of legislative constraints as well as within the constraints of the materials used, and the demands of the particular environmental context. Above all they are designed to a budget. Therefore, if society demands

merely cheap functional buildings, with little thought being given to the qualities of delight and pleasure in use that enliven the best architecture of any period, then that, by and large, is what society will get.

The role of the client is therefore crucial. What the client believes can be achieved in a building will greatly determine its final form. Having emphasized that both client and architect operate in a given social context, let me next turn to our largest single client which, more than any other, can influence that context.

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Michael Heseltine, has declared on many occasions his desire to promote architecture of a quality which this generation will be proud to leave behind as its legacy for the future. The spirit of this is greatly

welcomed by architects, and in particular, his weakening of the control exercised by planners over the aesthetic detail of design is a useful reform.

It must, however, be said that the present Government is inflicting great damage on architecture's parent industry, the construction industry. If cuts in public spending must be made, they should be made in a way that does the least social and economic damage, and this is clearly not the case at present. The construction industry is being used as an economic regulator, as if it is a tap that can be turned on and off according to economic circumstances; as a result, the industry is so weakened that it may be unable to respond efficiently with building of high quality to match future demands.

Nor can architecture flourish at a time when, for example, cuts in housing programmes account for three-quarters of total public spending reductions; when departments of architecture in local authorities are reduced in strength to a point where the essential maintenance of existing buildings cannot be carried out, or when capital spending on



public services projects is so depressed that the collapse of roads into disintegrating water and sewerage systems is a regular occurrence.

If force of argument cannot persuade the Government to act as a better sponsor for the industry then the public at large must add its voice to the demand for higher standards. By promoting public debate it is my hope that the RIBA can lead a long overdue revival of interest in architecture in Britain. Without such a debate and the enthusiasm and confidence it can generate, there is a tendency to hide behind the protection of the familiar.

We can see the results of this in the current vogue for superficial (and expensive) conservation of indifferent and obsolete buildings which should be replaced with sensible and appropriate new buildings. It can also be seen in the Post Modern fad for decorating modern buildings with old fashioned trappings. This is not an argument against intelligent conservation or against the use of traditional materials and techniques (the so-called vernacular) where that is fitting; rather it is an argument for developing a form of architecture which is truly of our time.

Recent revisions in the RIBA's Code of Conduct indi-

cate that architects have now defined a concept of professionalism more suited to modern needs. With this new code we have widened our horizons beyond our exclusive skill of creative design to enable architects to become more closely involved in industry where their intellectual and managerial abilities can be fully used. The rule changes allow architects to become directors of companies involved with building, and it is my hope that many will take advantage of this chance to break the so-called divide between design and construction.

We also recognize that in the modern world architects must be prepared to use modern techniques of promotion to communicate their skills to potential clients, and the earlier ban on this activity has now been lifted.

We will also be changing our methods of fee charging so that they more closely reflect the wide variety of services that are required and can be offered. The percentage fee related to the cost of a building will remain as the basis for calculating fees in many cases, but at other times other methods will be more suitable. In a changing society we need to be more flexible — and that is happening.

The successful architect is an artist who builds well and it is now understood that adequate training in design must always include an adequate grounding in the realities of the building process. Another aspect of this new climate in the profession is an acceptance that a certain aloofness from the community must go if we are to serve directly the people who use our buildings. The RIBA is now encouraging, and financially supporting, closer links between architects and local communities.

I believe that the cause of architecture will be advanced by these developments and that they will result in the skills of architects being recognized and valued in many different ways at different levels of society. This confidence in the future will ensure that the traditions we have inherited will be maintained and carried forward. It is no coincidence that the RIBA's annual conference, which opens today, is entitled "New Opportunities".

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Charles McKean urges greater innovation and imagination — by the client

Wanted: patrons prepared to take a risk

In the old days there were patrons: now there are committees. Why regret the change? First, it is to those old individual patrons that we owe some of our greatest cultural achievements, particularly in architecture.

In those days, of course, patrons were people with power — kings, princes, landowners: Borgias, Medicis and Viscontis. We now live in the age of the corporate state: and in Britain, that state falls far short of the enlightenment to be found in our fellow corporate states in America and Europe. Few individuals have power or money to equal those of previous centuries. Until recently, the proportion of building funded directly or indirectly by government or public bodies had been rising steadily, eventually touching 80 per cent. The remainder — excluding the Georgian bay-window installer who would only patronize a glass of gin — is largely comprised by private industry.

It would be wrong to suppose that the 80 per cent figure mentioned above is monolithic: within that figure lie all housing, education schemes, all schemes funded by the University Grants Committee, all defence expenditure, and all manner of schemes aided by historic buildings or other grants. Indeed, Mr Heseltine has been encouraging the Property Services Agency to hold a series of small competitions, the first two of which have passed off with considerable success.

Nonetheless, the climate of cultural opinion in this country remains firmly insular and largely philistine. We lag behind other countries in the quality of imagination and innovation applied to new projects. Even the Prime Minister caused to that conclusion after a recent visit to America. But whereas she blamed British architects, she would have been better advised to blame British clients for not insisting on good architecture. Mr Luder, in his article on the previous page of this report makes this point.

British architects are as good as can be found anywhere in the world, but do not get the opportunities in this country. Hence the extraordinary number of competitions which British firms have been



David Lauder
Angus MacDonald, of James Parr and Partners, designer of the Commercial Street riverside development.

winning overseas in Germany, Italy and America. In Britain, nobody is prepared to take a risk and nobody is prepared to pay.

But pay for what? There is ample evidence that good design pays: it sells products, it is good for image, it encourages better productivity, and it enhances people's lives. Only rarely is good design more expensive than the bland and boring buildings that institutions seem to favour, particularly when the latter — as some sort of sop to public conscience — are fronted in marble or onyx as is the fashion. In a recent talk a developer to British architects said that in this country, the three successful development rules were: location, location and location. By contrast, in America, the

rules are location, design and location.

We are ruled increasingly by people who know the cost of everything and the value of nothing: grey little men with pocket calculators who advise clients to look no further than the minimum. As a result, those who in other countries patronise great architecture, prefer to live in a simple box, and subsidize a symphony concert instead.

Some have broken out of this mould. Lloyds of London asked the RIBA to assist them in an "extended selection procedure" to choose their new architect. In the face of international competition, the winner was British architect Richard Rogers, fresh from the Centre Pompidou in Paris (which he also won by

competition). When complete, the Lloyds headquarters will be quite a shock for the stuffy, concrete-bound City.

Bespak Industries, of Kings Lynn asked the RIBA to organize a limited competition for a factory extension in a drab industrial estate. If more workers could see the quality of environment achieved by the winners, Cambridge Design, and the Conran interiors, they might spend more time considering working conditions and less considering pay.

In Perth, the development of a riverside site for housing could have had a catastrophic effect on the ancient city opposite. As a result, architects James Parr and Partners were carefully selected; their scheme is one of the loveliest groups of housing in Scot-

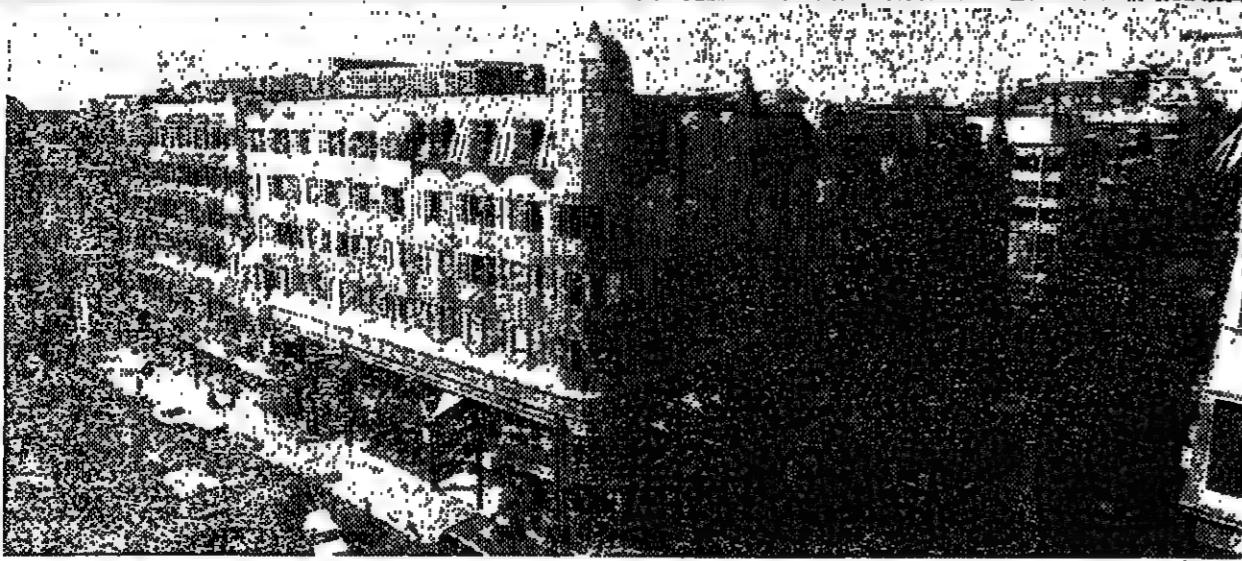
land, well worthy of its many awards.

Finally, when Milron Keynes came to develop its central shopping centre, it determined to use its own staff to make it the finest example of its kind. If you like that kind of formal, arid architecture, you will have to admit that they succeeded.

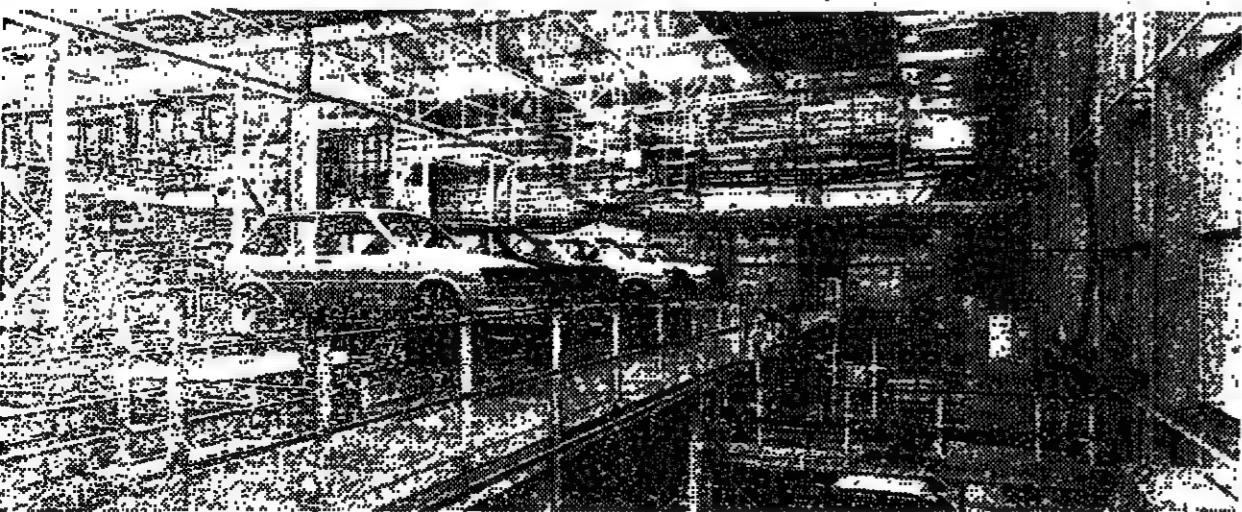
There is no magic in choosing the right architect. Both the RIBA, and its sister body in Scotland, the RIAS, will help with selecting an architect, with arranging for limited or open competitions or with arranging the Lloyds of London method. The quality of environment that can be achieved, as compared to most of the quality that is being achieved, demonstrates how important such considerations can be.



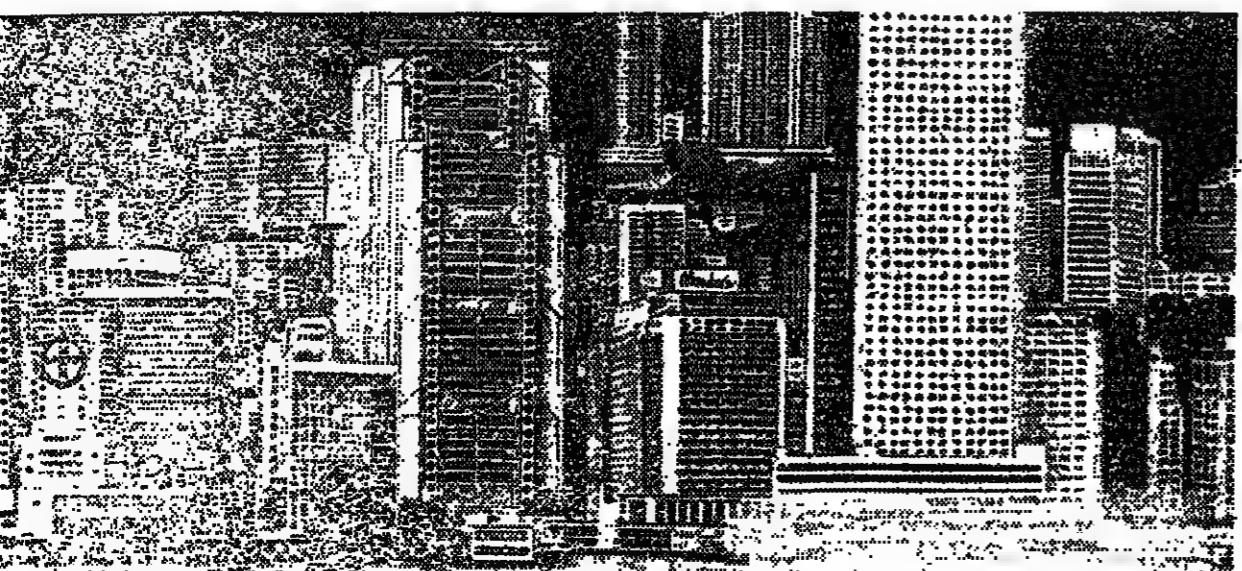
Richard Rogers with a model of the 85 metre high Lloyd's headquarters — "quite a shock for the City". Co-designers are John Young and Marco Goldschmidt.



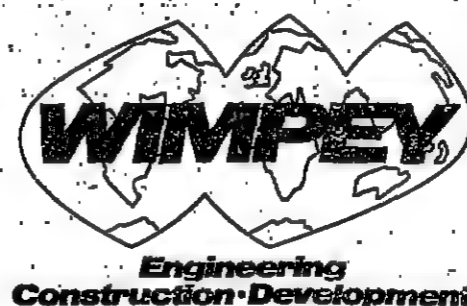
West One Development, Oxford Street, London
Client: MEPC Limited. Architects: Chapman, Taylor & Partners



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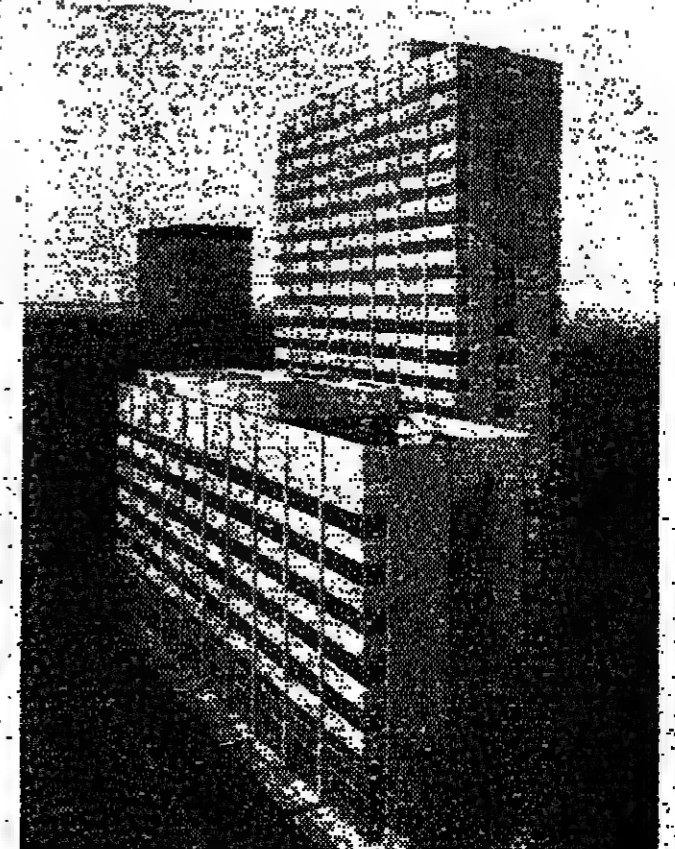
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John Spencely and Tom Bostock consider some important effects on the profession's development

The computer comes into its own

It is of little interest to clients whether their architects use computers — but it is of great significance. There has been nothing like it since the invention of tracing paper did away with "pricking through", and it leaves the typewriter, and the T-square far behind in its impact on the construction industry.

Why should this be so? What can computers do for architects? Computers can count and remember. Computers can draw. They do not influence the location of a building — that remains the architect's decision; neither do they just draw perspectives — that's the icing on the cake.

There was a rush of enthusiasm for computers in architectural design in the mid 1960s, but this was a false dawn. It is by way of three more recent stimuli — energy conservation, numerate sons and daughters — and cheap desk-top units — that architects have now effectively contact with computers.

The demand for energy-efficient buildings stimulated the RIBA to develop a calculator package capable of programming, thus equipping

the architect to deal with complex energy calculations, and incidentally exposing him to the chip. To say that numerate sons and daughters have had a large influence on architects is perhaps an overstatement, but in our experience it is the younger generation who have demystified computers and computer programming.

Thus you will now find architects using micro-computers for administration in much the same way as other businessmen. The average practice employs about 10 staff, although many more, of course, employ many more, and because it handles ideas rather than goods, has no need for stock-control records. However, the recording of time spent on a project is crucial to financial control, and the more quickly, the daily timesheets can be aggregated, the better.

We can expect a considerable expansion in the use of computers with the upgrading of the Sinclair ZX 81 and the introduction of the BBC Acorn and other inexpensive machines. It has been difficult to find programs

relevant to the practice of architecture — there seems to be an extraordinary concentration on party games — but useful programs for the calculating side of architecture (daylighting, heat losses, sound, reduction) are now generally available.

Thus architects are using computers which count. What about computers which draw? There are fewer of these about, and they are much more expensive. The Design Office Consortium records about a dozen systems now on the market, costing anything from £20,000 upwards, although in our view, a really useful system cannot be had for much less than £50,000.

Experience suggests that costs for a combined hardware and software package are unlikely to come down much in the near future. It is the use of these drawing computers which is significant for clients, because they raise the quality of the end product — the building. Not because design for appearance is affected, but because the reliability, the absence of inconsistency and error — and the speed of

response are vastly improved. For projects of any size, clients should now expect practices to have a computer drawing facility.

A computer that draws is not a magician. It is a very stupid but tireless draftsman with a flawless memory, which will draw non-stop (typically, our computer works productively for 30 per cent of every hour, day and night). It operates much like a word-processor. To build up a page of text in a word-processor, the words are typed in, jiggled about into the required format of line length and paragraph and the page is printed.

A drafting computer does much the same. To build up a plan, the required components — doors, lengths of wall, windows and the like — are fed into the memory, called up on the screen, jiggled about to suit, and plotted. Once plans are settled, with our system at least, elevations follow automatically.

To understand how useful this is, it is necessary to know the traditional way of producing working drawings. On a large project there may be 20 to 30 architects and engineers working on different aspects of the building, each producing drawings. The potential for inconsistency between what is being drawn on different boards is enormous.

It is normal practice to reduce error, for the architect to supply the design team with base drawings, so that all are working to a common layout. However, the physical labour of updating these base drawings — as unavoidable changes are made, is considerable and errors creep in. As a large project requires hundreds of drawings, there could be hundreds of inconsistencies, which may only be discovered on site. Solving problems on site is an expensive pastime.

Using a computer, all the information about any part of the building is fed in by architects and engineers working on the base layout displayed on the VDU. This screen image shows all the information held to date and any inconsistency between what has been designed and what additions are now proposed is immediately obvious.

Alterations are simple. Say that a building has a concrete frame. Late in the design process it is decided to increase the column size from 200mm square to 300mm square. In an old-fashioned office, draftsmen would be set to find and change every column on every floor by hand. By contrast, the architect on the computer has merely to alter the dimensions of that one column component in the computer memory and all the columns of that type will infallibly be changed on the next printing run, or appearance on the screen.

Some drawing operations are so laborious that they are rarely done, or rarely done in time, by hand. For example, a hospital may have 2,000 rooms. Each wall must be drawn in detail, 8,000 separate drawings. It is impracticable to set a drawing team on to such a task — but the best computers will produce these drawings quite automatically from the plans already prepared.

The computer will count components used on a drawing, and thus vastly accelerate the process of scheduling and costing, and the cost of each component, as held in the memory can be updated as simply as its dimensions can be adjusted.

The benefits do not end there. A much better service to clients at the early stages of design is possible, due simply to the speed with which ideas can be put into an orderly form on the screen,

inspected, adjusted and drawn overnight.

Where, for example, an old fashioned office may be able to produce a rough "back of envelope" sketch of an hotel for a client in a day, in the same time a "computerized architect" will have produced a precise layout, with every bedroom, every bed indeed, drawn out, and in a form that can be measured accurately and costed.

Speed of response is vital in the assessment of site potential, particularly in the industrial field. Standard factory and warehouse units, standard roads, turning circles and parking can be held in the memory, assembled to suit a particular site and drawn within an hour or two.

We do not count ourselves as particularly knowledgeable about all the computer systems available. Our slightly breathless enthusiasm is based on two years use — a use which has been productive and profitable in spite of the usual hazards of premature obsolescence, defective chips and occasional software problems.

Our conclusion is that clients can demand and get a better service and that architects need not fear computers — "it does the typing, the quality of prose is up to you. Everything depends on those who regulate the prosperity of the construction industry. Architects can only invest in the future if they believe that there is a future."



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Patrick O'Sullivan on the energy-saving challenge

Saving that vital 20 per cent

"The current energy situation provides architects with a golden opportunity to demonstrate their relevance to and their concern for society."

Such statements — this one comes from *Buildings, the Key to Energy Conservation*, a book published by the RIBA in 1979 — have not been uncommon since the mid-1970s. They serve to underline the inherent dilemma of the architect in relation to the energy scene.

Architects are interested in improving the energy efficiency of our built environment. At the national and institutional level their

response is well in hand. The RIBA has reacted by encouraging the teaching of new skills through continuing education, providing the tools (the RIBA calculator) to do the job, organizing national and international conferences and by lobbying governments. It has attempted, with some success, to create a building energy climate and to sensitize the public and government to the issues involved.

However, for the individual architect at the design stage, it is a different matter. Interest is not sufficient — the question is what opportunities actually exist to practice these

new skills, to demonstrate this new commitment. The difficulty is that in any economic depression there is not much happening, and there is little opportunity to practice anything. The excitement is that many of our architects are experiencing a rebirth of the thrill of the Modern Movement — the challenge of engineering and its notions of performance, so necessary to efficient energy design — but they need encouragement and they depend on patronage.

However, patronage is not just the offer of a commission. What is important is the nature of that commission — the level of the patronage. The degree of enlightenment to energy issues is critical.

If architects have the responsibility of developing energy skills, then their patrons also have the duty to ask for these skills, to investigate the records of their appointees and to reward those who serve well. Clear requests from clients would do more to encourage individual architects than perhaps any other single factor.

My plea is not necessarily for a major new building programme. Instead, architects should apply their professional skills to improving all our buildings now, so as to save the 20 per cent of energy (or more) that everyone feels is possible. However, whereas new low-energy building projects do not inherently cost more now, extra money is needed to upgrade existing buildings in order to save energy in the future.

If energy conservation is to become one of their main tasks, then architects cannot be required to achieve results on their own. They can only save energy in cooperation with other people, and what is more, with people who have a different technical reference base. To date, the "encompassing" involvement of architects in any scheme has often only meant the difference between telling the architect how many lavatories you need and asking him how many you should have.

This level of interaction is not good enough in the energy scene. New standards of what is possible and achievable are necessary, and can only ultimately be based on experience in practice of such new methods of working. In Britain we tend to believe that only one body, namely the government, can create the opportunities which will result in the experiences and standards from which to proceed. In such a scenario architects are inevitably cast in the role of followers.

The author holds the chair of architectural science in the Welsh School of Architecture.

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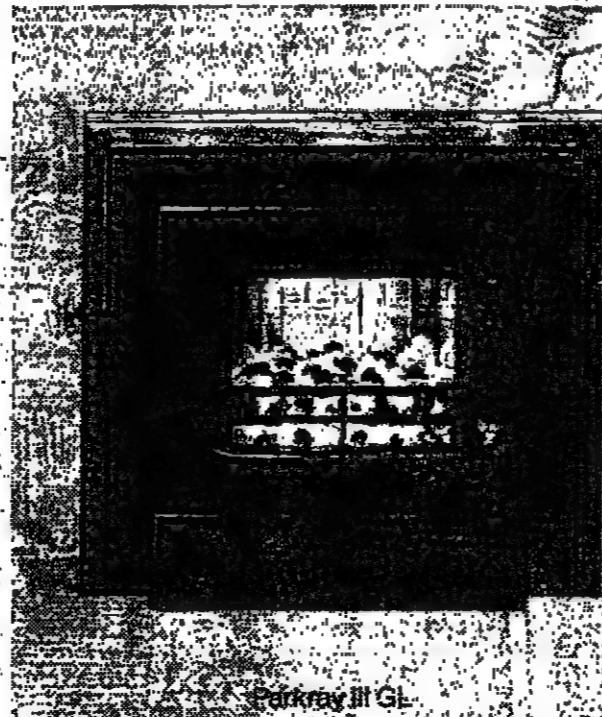
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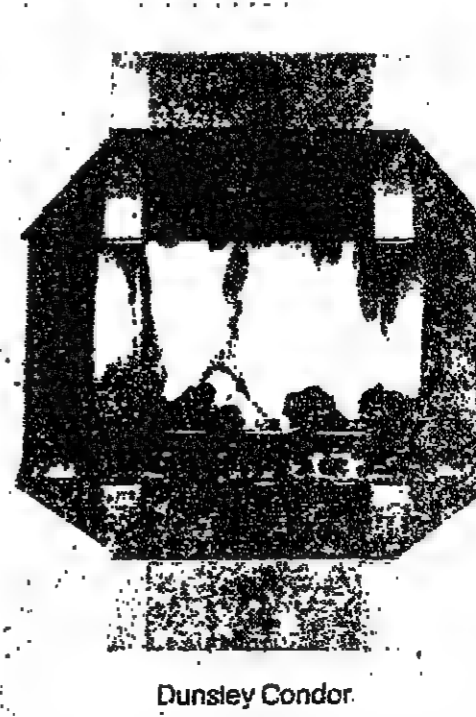
Perhaps more architects would build more houses with chimneys if they had to live in them.



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The chimney was one of the first casualties in the building revolution of the sixties.

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Ian Chown works in a small-scale London-based practice (total complement 19); Charles Broughton in an 800 strong multi-professional building design group. Both are architects. Richard Sachs invited each of them to log a typical working week.

From a warehouse to a folly

The 19 staff of Hunt-Thompson Associates are housed in two offices — one permanent in Parkway, Camden Town, the other (temporary) on a council estate in Hackney. The practice consists of three partners, four associates, five other architects and three architectural assistants, an administrator, two secretaries and a part-time librarian.

Two of the partners, Bernard Hunt and John Thompson, studied together at Cambridge from 1963-69, setting up their practice immediately afterwards; the third, Edward Burd, studied at the Architectural Association and joined them in 1972. Richard Gloucester, the profession's royal answer to photographers Tony Snowdon and Patrick Lichfield, was a partner from 1970-73.

Among projects on which the practice is at work are several housing association schemes, the conversion of a Rotherhithe warehouse into single-person housing, an estate modernisation scheme in Hackney and a new textile furnishing factory in Lancashire. It is restoring a late Victorian folly in Sheffield and converting it into a leisure centre, and it has recently completed two London restaurants — the Archduke wine-bar under Hungerford Bridge, and the Pomme d'Amour in Holland Park.

Monday

This morning for Hunt-Thompson Associates begins in two places. For the first time in its 12 years, the practice is handling a project big and complicated enough to justify a full-time office of its own "on site". So, John Thompson and three architects spend most of their week in a fairly makeshift office in an empty flat in Lea View House, Hackney. Work on converting the rundown council estate into new dwellings is to start in the new year.

Tuesday

The Lea View team spend the day finishing overdue drawings of the estate modernisation scheme, to go with the application to Hackney Council for planning permission. They also discuss with the chairman of the estate's Tenants' Association

the agenda for the fortnightly Strategy Group meeting that evening.

The Strategy Group acts as a liaison body between tenants on the estate, the architects, and officers from Hackney's Housing Department. Eight tenants turn up, along with one housing officer, and one of the two community workers based on the estate. Discussion centres on how the Council is progressing with the appointment of a full-time tenant liaison officer. Up to now, dealings with the 700 tenants have been direct with the architects; but with the forthcoming moves, more help is needed.

Wednesday

Ben Derbyshire and Pete Holmes spend the morning assembling drawings of a new housing scheme they are designing for members of the Bengali community, at Foulton Street in Stepney, and clearing a small space amongst the Parkway drawing boards. An all-too-rare occurrence, a partnership "crit" is booked for five o'clock. The whole office has been invited to heap what it is hoped will be constructive criticism upon the fledgling scheme.

Back at Lea View House, the team has several visitors. Councillor Jack Davidson calls in. He is a tenant on the

estate and one of the prime movers in the tenants' successful campaign to get the estate modernised.

Thursday

First thing in the morning, a mini-bus leaves Lea View House for Liverpool with 10 tenants, two community workers, and one architect. They spend some of the day before their presentation to a conference on the inner city, discovering that housing problems are not confined to London.

The Lea View estate manager calls in over lunch to discuss progression emptying the first staircase blocks. Unusually, the estate is to be modernised with the majority of tenants remaining, but "decanted" from one block to another as work proceeds.

Simon spends the afternoon getting bogged down in wall-paper. To arrange for more than 200 tenants to be able to choose their own decorations, a long term arrangement is needed with a local dealer.

Friday

At this time last year Hunt-Thompson Associates, already fully loaded with work, were unexpectedly offered a further 14 council-owned houses to convert. The partnership's response was novel. Each architect was to survey one house in his or her own time, and instead of receiving overtime payment, was told to assemble at the Parkway office with family and passports on a Friday afternoon, prepared for a busy week-end away. We flew in the event to Amsterdam, and spent a jolly three days there.

This Friday starts on a much less optimistic note, bringing home to all of us the effect of the recession on architectural practice. Work has not been coming in over the last few months, and, for the first time in its 12 years, the partnership is having to warn of possible redundancies in the new year.

Saturday

A long-lost friend of John Thompson rings up from deeper Gloucestershire, full of enthusiasm for a pre-Strawberry Hill Gothic country house. The trustees of a recently closed-down preparatory school are looking for an alternative to selling the pile to an American religious group. John's friend is considering taking it on to convert it into flats. Can we help?

How to spend £50 million

Building Design Partnership was founded by Sir George Grenfell-Baines in 1937 and has operated under its present name since 1962. There are 55 architects among its 51 partners and 109 associates, spread between nine offices — eight in the United Kingdom and one in Portugal. Other professions represented in the firm include landscape architects, civil, structural and services engineers, quantity surveyors and interior, graphic and product designers.

The London office alone has a staff of 151, of whom 42 are architects. They work in two groups, of which Broughton is the design coordinator of one. Among the group's present projects — together worth some £50m in design terms — are the 11,000 sq metre administrative building for an Esso chemical plant and a 3,300 sq metre multi-purpose building for the Dartford Borough Council in Kent. The latter can be adapted, functionally and technically, for theatre, banqueting and exhibitions.



Charles Broughton, design co-ordinator.

Monday

8.50 I review the Esso architectural team's work with Iftekhar Khan, a senior architect. We analyse the detailed design programme and assess performance of the team, of which there are nine members. Today we are concerned with detailing the external pre-cast concrete claddings.

We decide that it is a priority to study the joining of the hip panels, and to test the detail by modelling. We choose the architect who will be responsible for this. 10.30 A similar review of the Dartford building with architect, Martin Ward. Production drawings are almost complete, so discussion tends to contractual matters and small details. Today we are concerned that the requirements for electrical trunking in the control room floor have not been agreed between the electrical engineer and subcontractor.

12.45 Over a sandwich and beer lunch I join a small informal architectural design session on the competition submission for a shopping centre located within a historic town. Rules of the

competition specify strict aesthetic limits, predicating a vernacular approach. The modernists struggle with their consciences.

2.00 Esso team meeting chaired by Fat Landucci, the manager of our group. All professions represented. We deal entirely with progress and programme. Design problems highlighted are dealt with by me outside the meeting. Main item identified is progress on design of the atrium roof, particularly its structural requirements. I undertake to set up discussions with Colin Harris, structural engineer.

Tuesday

8.10: Telephone rings as I enter office. Subcontractor queries a joinery fixing detail which I refer to the architect who prepared drawing. Colin Harris wants to discuss atrium roof urgently and we agree to meet later. I explain my reservations about placing direct orders to Dartford theatre consultant.

10.00. Check the drawings being prepared for a planning application for the small Esso reception building. I identify

where additional specification notes and drawings are required, and ring accounts department to organise cheque to accompany application.

11.30: Meet with Colin and Malcolm MacDonald, the architect responsible for the atrium. We consider flattening the sloping rooflight and providing horizontal smoke vents. A solution is agreed in principle, to be tested by detail drawing by Colin and Malcolm.

2.25: Telephone theatre consultant to discuss the acoustic ceiling subcontract tenders. Latest tenderer appears to have omitted half the works in the pricing, and cannot complete to required programme. I ask the theatre consultant to report situation to me by letter.

3.00: Meeting with consultant to discuss means of escape from offices and atrium in the Esso Building. We agree a series of modifications which we believe will satisfy the statutory authorities. Later, I mark up these proposals on a drawing and compose explanatory letter to the authorities.

Wednesday

9.00: Systematic site inspection at Dartford, accompanied by clerk of works. We are disappointed with lack of progress in making good fair-faced concrete beams in the foyers and workmanship in roof deck installation. Clerk of works agrees to issue site directions for remedial; later in the day I draft my own letter to the contractor. In contrast, the patent glazing installation is going extremely well.

10.00: Formal site meeting starts chaired by contracts manager and attended by contractor's team, theatre consultant, clerk of works, BDP's quantity surveyor and myself. It lasts three hours and reviews BDP's information flow, the contractor's programme and progress on site, and subcontractor and construction problems. This is a management contract with numerous subcontractors, calling for considerable coordination skills. Today we focus upon contractor's proposals for reducing delay in the construction programme.

2.30: Contractor and I meet the client, represented by a committee of officers. Meeting consists of series of reports by BDP and the contractor covering information flow, financial posi-

tion of the project and site progress. Future administrator of the building is introduced.

Thursday

7.40: Before leaving for office I prepare check-list of site queries for other BDP consultants.

9.15: Telephone site agent to answer queries raised yesterday on the control room floor trunking.

10.00 With jury of four, I review two BDP projects — a recent competition entry for a riverside site in the City and a development master plan for another major chemical company. The jury is multi-professional and receives a verbal/visual presentation followed by questions and assessment. Session lasts until 1.30 pm when the jury pronounces.

2.15: Esso project manager arrives for update on the proposed building regulations submission for means of escape. A contractor is programmed to start foundation works shortly. I request future site meeting dates.

3.00: Review of the Esso office internal design with architects, interior designers, mechanical and electrical engineers. Subject is the integration of air distribution/heating system and lighting with the suspended ceilings and partitions.

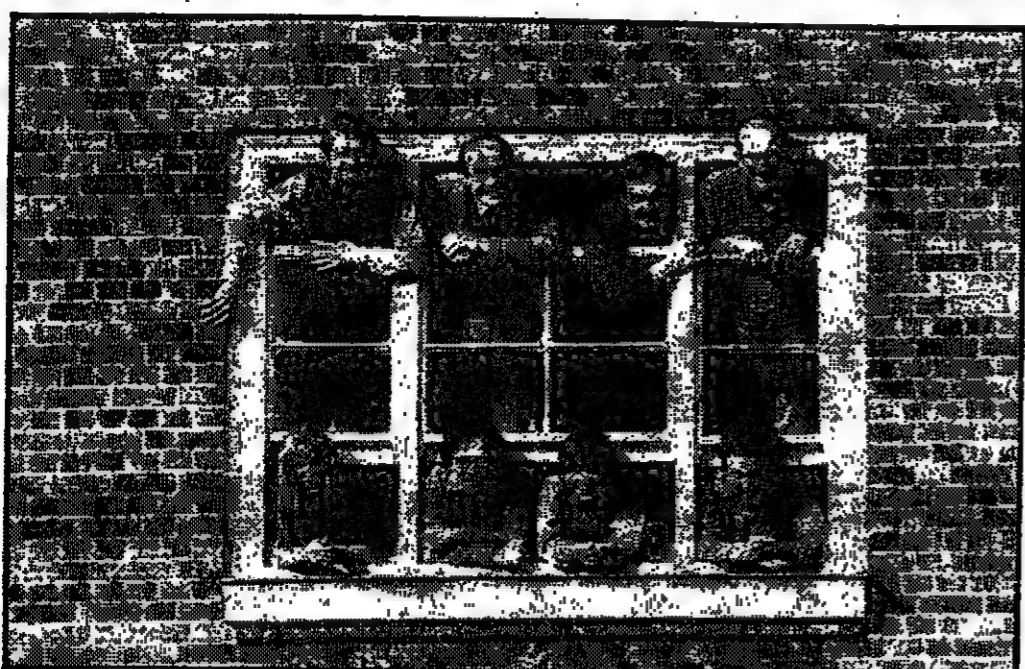
Friday

10.00: Meeting with a pre-cast concrete subcontractor who has submitted favourable tender for the Esso building. BDP's quantity surveyor and structural engineer are also present.

11.35: Discuss window design and specification with Iftekhar. I take away a copy of the specification to peruse, and send copy to the structural engineer for his comments on wind loadings.

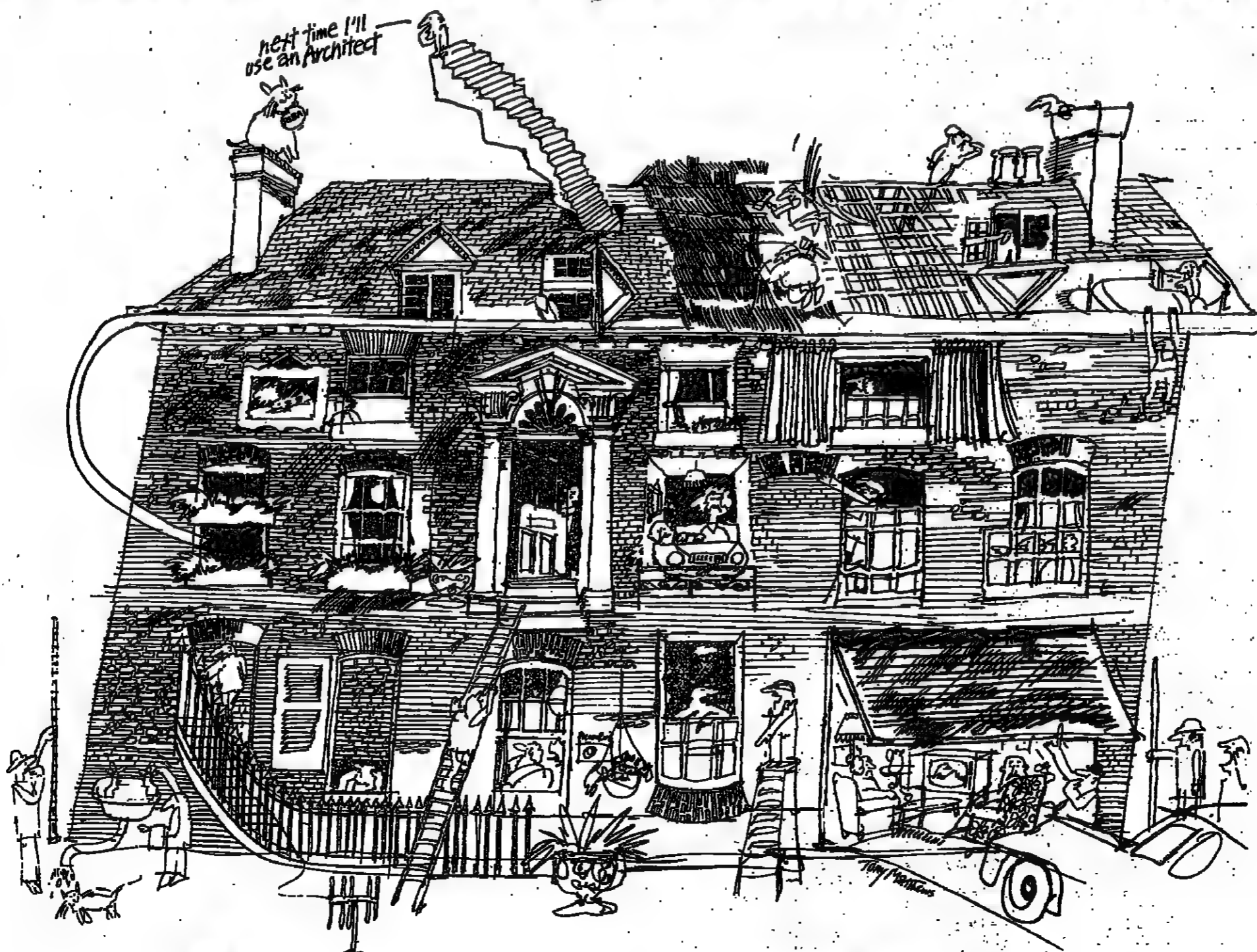
12.15: Lunch-time group management meeting. Under discussion are an examination of job profitability, the composition of job teams and the possibility of holding appraisal sessions on particular subjects.

2.40: Discussion with architects Bob Smart and Steve Buck on design of the Esso front entrance. Bob is concerned that the present design is too frenetic, seen against the simple form of the building. Steve explains his understanding of the functional and aesthetic criteria that have led to the design. Eventual conclusion: that the elements should be combined and simplified.



Ian Chown (third from left, top row) and colleagues in their Hackney "office".

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Future of Concorde in the balance

From Arthur Reed
Canter, Oct 28

Cancellation of Concorde super-jet services by both British Airways and Air France is one of the options to be discussed in London today by ministers from Britain's Department of Industry and the French Ministry of Transport. Government sources in London, however, last night discounted any suggestion of a phase-out of Concorde services, but would not be drawn on any alternative for economy.

Other options are to allow services to go on as present, or to shift at least some of the support costs onto the airlines. This could mean that British Airways and Air France would have to shoulder up to £20m each a year.

Both are struggling to stay afloat financially and would be virtually certain to reject such a proposition—which could result in a severe reduction of services or even cancellation.

The Minister of Transport has already expressed doubts as to whether it should continue with Concorde, which in the past has always been an unprofitable prestige project in Paris. The British Government carried out an inquiry earlier this year into the economics of the project, after which it was concluded that, at that time, it would be more expensive to cancel than to go on.

Both Air France and British Airways would like to continue with their Concorde services. The British airline made an operating loss of £2m on the super-jet in the first nine months of 1981, but expects to break even this year as business traffic on the New York-London run comes up strongly under the impetus of the stronger dollar.

Mr Ed Acker, new chairman of Pan American World Airways has said of Sir Freddie Laker that he would probably survive "because he is a survivor". But he added that Laker Airways, now seen as Pan Am's main adversary on the transatlantic route, might have to put its head down and accept certain cut-backs.

Mr Acker tacitly acknowledged that Laker's own survival depended on his transatlantic tourist fares of as much as 70 per cent that could force a change in Laker's price policy.

He made the cuts when almost every other company was losing money but the move has since been emulated by British Airways and others despite cries of financial suicide. The extra traffic these fares attract will be partly at Laker's expense.

The new fares are already attracting more passengers to Pan Am flights, but he will be watching closely to monitor the airline's finances.

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Strike forces industry to switch from gas

From Peter Hill in London and John Atsland in Oslo

Industrial customers of British Gas yesterday completed their switch to other fuels after a third of Britain's gas supplies was halted by a strike of Norwegian workers on the Frigg field.

British Gas confirmed that most of its 700 industrial customers on "interruptible supply" contracts had made the switch.

These companies enjoy cheaper gas supplies in return for their agreement to having supplies cut at times of peak demand or emergency.

The corporation said last night that the supply of gas in demand is in balance. Producers from five other fields have stepped up production to cope with the shortfall.

Efforts were being made in Norway to resolve the dispute which involves 800 workers employed on the Ekofisk and Frigg fields.

However, in accordance with Norwegian practice in the case of illegal strikes, Mr Arne Rønne, the Minister of Labour, announced that the government would not intervene in the dispute.

Phillips, the operator of Ekofisk, and Elf Aquitaine, the operator of Frigg, have asked a labour court to declare the strike illegal. The court will consider the case on Monday and a decision is expected by the end of next week.

The companies have sent out leave of absence notices to about 1,000 workers, including all those not required for safety reasons. Workers on shore are not being redeployed to the fields, but those on the platform have not yet been sent ashore.

The companies say they will not negotiate with the workers until they return to work.

Supplies from the Frigg field, which lies 220 miles east of Shetland, account for about 2,000 cubic feet of gas daily of the 6,000 cubic feet which British Gas needs to meet normal daily demand.

Increased production to meet the shortfall has come mainly from the Indefatigable and Leman fields in the southern North Sea, which are operated by Shell and Amoco.

If the strike continues, as it seems it will, certainly into next week, and North Sea gas supplies fall to critical level the British Gas would begin to draw on stores of liquefied gas. These are held in tanks throughout the country and amount to an estimated 3,000 to 3,500 cubic feet.

Domestic consumers are not affected by the strike, but a continuation of the dispute could eventually lead to appeals for all consumers to use less gas.

About 60 per cent of the Frigg field lies in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, and the balance in the United Kingdom sector.

Under the terms of the agreement between the field's operators, Elf Aquitaine Norge is responsible for all production operations in both sectors.

The TUC is to raise the issue of the sale of natural oil and gas assets as a special item at the next meeting of the Economic Development Council. Yesterday the TUC and power industries committee expressed total opposition to the Government's proposals.

Norway's reserves, page 18

British Gas pressed to buy rigs at home

By Clive Cookson

The British Gas Corporation is coming under heavy political pressure to place orders for three North Sea rigs with British yards, following reports that foreign shipbuilders were set to win the contracts.

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, has told Sir Dennis Rooke, British Gas chairman, that the government's concern that orders for two drilling and one processing rig for the Rough Field might go abroad.

Mr Barry Henderson, Conservative MP for East Fife, said he contacted Mr Gray after an appeal by union officials at the Redpath de Groen Caledonian (RGC) yard in Methil, who had heard that the work might go to Spain or Denmark.

Mr Henderson said the minister was "more confident of an order going to a British yard" after his meeting with Sir Dennis.

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Oliver wins fight for shoe shops

By Margaret Pagano

George Oliver (Footwear) won control yesterday for the Hiltons Footwear retail chain with a recommended bid worth £3.8m.

The deal, for 160p per share, matches the offer from former rival, shoe manufacturers, Ward White.

Agreement between the two family-controlled, Leicester-based shoe groups followed Ward White's announcement that it would raise its offer from 145p to 160p if the Hiltons board believed to have been split on who to support backed them by the end of the week.

Ward White, frustrated earlier in the year in its approach for K Shoes, collected some £400,000 from its 18.5 per cent Hiltons stake. This was sold in the market yesterday to Oliver at 153p a share. Most of the 1.1m shares had been bought at 100p.

The battle started at the beginning of the month when Oliver and Hiltons, which will now control 300 shops throughout the country, announced merger proposals giving Oliver 57.5 per cent and Hiltons 42.5 per cent.

Ward White stepped in with a 145p offer which was rejected by Hiltons on assets per share of 270p. This forced Oliver to turn its merger plan into a cash offer. Hiltons' shares returned from suspension at 150p.

Oliver's offer is backed by the 52 per cent of Hiltons equity held by its directors and family, Mr Christopher Hilton, the chairman, said last night that differences had arisen on the original merger plans because Mr Michael Hilton, a director, who held 12 per cent, wanted to sell his shares in the market.

The chairman will be joining the Oliver board as vice-chairman but two non-executive directors and Mr John Hilton, managing director, will be resigning.

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Visitors to the Stock Exchange were met yesterday by guides wearing new winter uniforms. Designed by Roland Klein, the uniform is a plain wool dress either in red or navy worn with a silk and wool jacket in pale grey. The girls explain the workings of the stock market to 200,000 people a year. Seen above with broker Robert Gore Browne are, from left, Antonia Harvie, Carol Davidson, Caroline Bethell and Pamela Allen.

Gill loses £6m in Hongkong

By Simon Proctor

Gill & Duffus, the London-based commodity trading group, has sustained a loss of about £6m through unauthorized trading by the two former managers of the company's Hongkong subsidiary.

Mr John Lunn and Mr Colin Hart, were dismissed yesterday and the group was forced to announce that it was revising downwards a profits forecast for the current year to December from £20m to £16m.

The forecast was only made on October 21. In late dealings on the London stock market yesterday, Gill & Duffus shares were marked down 14p to 147p on the news.

Mr Lunn and Mr Hart started dealing on their own account earlier this year—contrary to Gill & Duffus's policy. They also dealt through another commission house in Hongkong.

They started the operations earlier this year after forgetting to execute the order of a client. Instead of making good the position, they found the markets of various commodities running away from them and the losses mounted.

Apparently Mr Lunn must have gone a little mad, said one leading commodity broker.

Everything was recorded, Gill & Duffus's statement said steps had been taken to ensure that the Hongkong company continues its business and meets all its contractual obligations.

The losses only came to light when the group announced its forecast on October 21. The London headquarter was tipped off that all was not well in Hongkong.

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White collar pay rises well ahead of manual rates

By Frances Williams

Pay rises for white collar workers were well ahead of those for manual workers in the year to April, according to the first results from the 1981 New Earnings Survey published in the latest Department of Employment Gazette.

Weekly pay for non-manual men jumped 15 per cent to an average of £161 in April 1981 from £140 in April 1980.

The rise for manual men was only 9 per cent, bringing their average weekly earnings in April 1981 to £147, compared with £135 a year earlier. The figures include those whose pay was affected by absence.

Part of the big discrepancy in pay rises is accounted for by a sharp drop in overtime which affected manual workers most.

Because white-collar workers tend to settle later in the pay round, the April-to-April figures take in more of their higher settlements in the 1979-80 pay round (ending in August) and fewer of the generally lower settlements in 1980-81. Staged

payments and changes in the settlement dates, notably for teachers also inflated the white collar increases.

The Department of Employment has estimated the underlying rise in average earnings for all workers in the 1980-81 pay round to be just over 10 per cent, compared with about 13 per cent in the year to April.

The gap between men's and women's pay narrowed slightly during the year, but it remains substantial. In April 1981 full-time women's hourly earnings were 75 per cent of men's, up from 73 per cent in April 1980. Weekly earnings showed a similar pattern.

The average earnings figures disguise wide variations. Among manual men, 10 per cent earned less than £80 a week in April 1981 and 10 per cent earned more than £170.

In general the distribution of earnings, having narrowed between 1979 and 1980, widened slightly in the past two years.

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Door group takes legal advice on shares deal

By Philip Robinson

Leaderfish, the Nottingham specialist door maker, is attempting to settle out of court a dispute about alleged unlawful transactions in its shares.

Mr Geoffrey Simon, a Hill-mingham solicitor and chairman of Leaderfish, said last night that the company's position had been made clear to those against whom it was prepared to take legal action. The company was waiting for a response.

Mr Simon refused to name anyone involved. He said: "There is no question of any of our directors being involved. But in the circumstances we felt that the company needed to take advice and the directors need legal advice separately."

Leaderfish has three directors—Mr Simon, Mr David Sawyer, the managing director who holds 20 per cent of the shares; and Mr Ian Dunn, the company secretary.

Mr Simon said that the threat of legal action did not necessarily have to be against a shareholder. "People can carry out transactions in a company's shares without being a registered shareholder in the company. As an example, and I stress it is an example, a jobber may transact share dealings without being a registered shareholder."

He would not say when a decision about possible legal action would be made, but said that the Stock Exchange had been made aware that there was a dispute at the company several weeks ago.

Shareholders were told of the dispute on Tuesday in the annual report when Mr Simon said that a final dividend would have been paid but for a decision to make a provision for expenses in connection with legal action. The group has not paid a dividend since the end of 1979.

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Share

Tax policy 'crippling' N Sea oil industry

By our Industrial Editor
An executive director of Esso claimed yesterday that short-sighted Government policies were having a crippling effect on Britain's North Sea oil industry and were jeopardizing future developments.

Mr Bob Lintott said that if the Government did not agree to tax changes suggested by the oil industry there was a danger that companies might pull out of their North Sea operations.

But his comments were in marked contrast to the forecast made yesterday by Wood Mackenzie, a leading firm of stockbrokers, which in its latest survey of North Sea oil prospects suggested that the oil companies were planning to step up their drilling programmes.

"The industry is hoping to drill considerably more wells in 1982-83 than over the last few years. If these targets are met, drilling levels should rise to match those of the mid-1970s", the brokers said.

But they acknowledged that the forecasts had to be seen in the context of the industry's concern over the level of cash taken by the Government from North Sea oil operations.

However Mr Lintott said: "The damage is already being done, with companies delaying plans for the future, and the results of these decisions will not become apparent for another 10 years. The smaller North Sea fields are being ignored because companies see the risk as being too great to develop them."

The Wood Mackenzie survey said that over the next two to three years the number of rigs available for charter by the oil companies was expected to rise by about 40 per cent and there were indications that a surplus could develop as early as next year in the North Sea sector.

This would lead to a weakening in charter rates which had soared after reaching a low point in 1978 when the daily charter rate for a large semi-submersible rig fell to \$15,000 a day.

Since then, although the level of drilling had not returned to peak levels, demand had led to the daily charter rate rising to \$30,000 by the end of last year.

There were strategic reasons that the oil industry would continue to explore even on a prospect which would not be considered commercial in the short term.

In the long term the industry had to replace existing production with new reserves.

Tokyo 'can do little' to ease trade problems

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Hopes that growing pressure from the EEC will lead to Japan opening its market to more European imports received a setback yesterday.

A senior Japanese Government official said in Tokyo that there was little that Japan could do in the short term to ease growing trade friction. Mr Kazuo Wakasugi, the trade policy director, said Japan would continue to try and boost the level of imports but it was difficult to find something new and effective to reduce the growing trade imbalance between the EEC and Japan.

A Government-backed mission from the Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organisations) which toured European capitals was left in no doubt over growing anxiety about Japan's export strategy and the difficulty which companies faced in exporting to Japan.

The mission, which has promised to convey the strong European feeling, offered EEC countries detailed talks on further direct investment, joint venture operations in third countries and exchange of technology between EEC and Japanese companies.

But a study published yesterday claimed that measures to improve access to the Japanese market had become largely redundant since tariff

rates now compared favourably with the West.

The study by the Economist Intelligence Unit also said supposed tariff barriers in Japan were surmountable, provided exporters applied knowledge and effort.

The Japanese distribution system is often claimed by exporters to be a major barrier. But the report said penetration of the Japanese market was possible through cooperation with a local firm by direct retailing or a joint venture.

Such cooperation would demonstrate long-term commitment and reassure the prospective customer of the quality and availability of after-sales service.

"There is disheartening evidence that the presence of foreign firms in Japan has failed to increase, despite their higher profitability compared to local firms and the recent relaxation of Japanese investment controlling foreign investment", said the report.

Efforts to reduce trade imbalances through bi-lateral export restraint agreements could be only a short-term palliative, the report said.

Japan's Manufacturing Industry - How to Compete and Cooperate. EIU Report No. 110 Price £50.

Japanese return massive surplus

Despite continuing United States and European pressure on Tokyo to remedy its trade imbalance, Japan has returned a hefty current account surplus of \$2,121m (£1,178m).

Finance Ministry officials said it was the fourth largest on record and was due mainly to the ballooning trade surplus - a record \$3,256m.

The latest statistics raised fears that pressures upon this country to curb exports and import more goods will strengthen in the near future.

A Government-sponsored mission, to the EEC countries and the United States, has recommended that Tokyo consider concrete steps to meet the demands for additional measures to restrain exports and bolster imports from industrial countries.

On the motor vehicle front, Japan's exports continued to decline in September due to

Japanese Government promises of self-restraint, but those to the US rose.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association (Jama) announced that exports of passenger cars, trucks and buses in the month fell 6.4 per cent from a year before to 488,148 units.

It was a continuation of the downward trend that set in after Japan's promises to hold down shipments to the United States, Canada and some European countries in order to remove trade frictions. The pace of increase in September, however, was slower than 11.2 per cent in August.

Exports to the United States rose a slight 3.4 per cent to 194,739 units. Jama officials traced September's increase mainly to introduction of new models.

Export contracts concluded by Japan's 13 major trading houses in September rose 7.9 per cent from September 1980

More gas from Norway unlikely

Oslø, Oct 28 — Despite Norway's large reserves, prevailing field development and pipeline construction plans mean that it will not be able to increase significantly natural gas exports to Continental Europe by 1990.

As a result, the country cannot be viewed as an alternative source of supply to new volumes of gas from the middle east or from the Soviet Union, sources the Reagan Administration views as "risky" for its key European allies.

Moreover, the nature of Norway's gas fields means that the country probably will not be able to function as a "swing" supplier to Europe as Holland does by boosting output when supplies from other sources falter and trimming it back again later.

Norway's Ministry of Petroleum and Energy estimates that gas exports to Europe from fields in or near production will amount to about 18,000 million cubic metres per year by the end of the decade, an increase of only

two or three thousand million cubic metres from the levels expected this year.

This figure could rise to about 20,000m in the early 1990's with the addition of one or two smaller fields to the production schedule.

But even at 20,000m Norway's exports would amount to only about half of what Europe plans to import from the Soviet Union via the proposed new pipeline. And it would be less than what the Netherlands, whose gas production is declining, expects to export by 1990.

Any large jump in Norway's gas deliveries to Europe would probably only occur when and if a decision is made to develop and produce the large reserves in area 31 of the North Sea.

Norway's official proven offshore hydrocarbon reserves stand at about 2,100 million metric tons on an oil-equivalent basis for fields south of the 62nd parallel. No south of the 62nd parallel. No official estimate of gas reserves has been made for the area north of that.

Unofficial estimates for the area south of the 62nd parallel are even higher — up to 5,000 million tons. In gas alone, reserves as large as 1,800,000 million cubic metres are thought possible in the 31 area blocks.

Production in the North Sea, however, is fraught with problems. Gas varies in quality from field to field, requiring different handling and transportation facilities. Cost overruns are endemic. Working conditions are harsh and the technological obstacles often great.

Such factors mean that the time lag between the awarding of concessions and the first phase of production is about 10 years and growing, energy officials say.

Added to the technological difficulties are political ones. As a sparsely-populated country with only a small industrial base, Norway traditionally has been reluctant to develop aggressively its energy resources. This has begun to change with the arrival of international com-

panies to the Continental Shelf and the transformation of the Norwegian economy into an oil-based economy with increasingly broad trading and financial links.

Official with Norway's new conservative government want to see this growth continue and they plan a review of current oil and gas production targets to identify more relevant criteria for the impact of offshore investment on the domestic economy.

International needs will be taken into consideration in this review. Hans Henrik Ramm, Norway's State Secretary for Oil and Energy, said he was aware of the "point of view" that North Sea resources should be used to reduce Western countries' dependence on energy from the Middle-East and the Soviet Union. "But the West's need for energy has to be one of many criteria in reviewing production targets. Furthermore, there are limits to what we can do (in the near future) from a technical point of view."

IN BRIEF

Italy banker on £14.5m charge

□ The Milan Public Prosecutor has charged Signor Carlo Pessenti, a prominent Italian financier, with falsifying the 1977 annual results of the Credito Commerciale, a bank he then owned.

The prosecutor's move follows an inspection by the Bank of Italy, which alleged that the accounts failed to disclose the existence of about 132,000m (about £14.5m) of hidden reserves, held in the form of savings books made out to bearer. The Credito Commerciale was sold in 1979 to Monte dei Paschi, of Siena.

Steel talks
□ Nippon Steel Corporation has sent two executives to Moscow for talks on exports of large calibre steel pipes to the Soviet Union, starting next April.

Bank lending plea
□ Swedish banking regulations should be eased to promote more lending to domestic industry by commercial banks, a working group of bank and industry representatives said in a report to the industry ministry in Stockholm.

Tax deferrals
□ The United States has reached a tentative agreement with its European trading partners allowing it to continue a system of tax deferrals on exports, the United States trade office said.

Watch exports
□ The value of Swiss watch exports rose 13.2 per cent in the first nine months of 1981 to Sw Fr 2,800m (about £810m) from Sw Fr 2,520m in the same period in 1980.

Joint coal policy
□ The Australian and Japanese governments must develop a joint policy to support and develop coal liquefaction, Mr Shingo Ariyoshi, chairman of Mitsui Mining Company and chairman of the Coal Producers Association of Japan, told a business cooperation conference in Sydney.

Fuel price rise
□ The refining unit of the CFP-Total group will raise its annual retail prices for heavy fuels by 3 per cent to Fr 1,155 a ton (about £110) ex-refinery, starting on November 1.

Shipbuilding orders
□ The West German shipbuilding industry registered incoming orders worth DM1,900m (about £456m) in the first half of 1981, compared with orders of DM2,200m in the whole of 1980.

Car exports boost
□ South Korea plans to boost its annual vehicle exports to 85,000 by 1986, more than triple the 1980 figure, Commerce and Industry Ministry officials said.

Video output
□ Japan's production of videotape recorders in September surpassed that of colour television sets for the first time, the Electronic Industries Association of Japan said 369,000 VTR's against 330,000 colour sets.

Summer pick-up slows job losses

By Frances Williams

Job losses in manufacturing industry slowed sharply in August as a result of the latest pick-up in activity over the summer, according to the latest issue of the *Employment Gazette*, published by the Department of Employment.

Manufacturing employment fell by 17,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, the smallest monthly decline for two years, and only a third of the average drop of 48,000 a month in the previous three months.

Redundancies reported in August are expected to total some 35,000 when all the figures are in, down from 45,000 in July and a 1981 peak of 56,900 in May.

Cutting working time need to push up labour costs provided workers and management cooperate in improving productivity, according to a special article.

A detailed study of 12 manufacturing and service companies which put shorter working time into effect found little evidence of increased costs. Productivity rose, mainly through improved working practices, while little extra overtime was worked.

The study, undertaken by the Independent Policy Studies Institute, also found a tendency for workers on short time to accept rather lower wages or pay increases.

A survey done in July suggested that most employers prefer their secretaries to be over 25, and the Danes and the Germans prefer them to be over 30. The qualities most highly prized, according to this survey, were reliability, discretion and intelligence.

Overall, only 38 per cent of employers were likely to promote secretaries to executive status, though the figure was much higher in the United States (65 per cent) and lower in Belgium and Holland (under 25 per cent).

A large proportion of employers (46 per cent) already have word processors installed, and a third of those who have not are considering installing them. In the United States, 74 per cent of companies have them installed already, while in Germany, Denmark and Switzerland the proportion is over 50 per cent.

A survey done in July suggested that few British employers achieved staff reductions after the introduction of word processors, but that many achieved increased efficiency.

Only 27 per cent of the respondents to this survey reported that the introduction of word processors resulted in more and better typing, but 58 per cent said that it released secretaries to get on with other things.

Fewer being made redundant

The pace at which workers are being made redundant seems to be slowing down, the *Gazette* says.

The number of reported impending redundancies involving 10 or more workers is thought to have fallen to about 40,000 a month in the three months to August compared with 55,000 a month in the previous three months.

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EEC blamed for high food prices

By Hugh Clayton

Food manufacturers yesterday launched their most detailed denunciation of the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy. The Food Manufacturers' Federation blamed the policy for worsening the impact of the recession for British food companies by making the prices of several basic groceries unnecessarily high.

It said that the policy was partly responsible for poor demand in Britain for processed foods. Between 1977 and 1980 the proportion of consumer spending devoted to food fell from 18.9 per cent to 17.3 per cent.

The "Look" section of the *Sunday Times* is to be enlarged into a colour magazine and bound into the newspaper's main magazine. Launch of the new section is likely to take place next March.

Suzanne Lowry, who was recently appointed editor of "Look", indicated last night that she planned to present subjects like living, style, fashion and a beauty in a new way.

The features we have planned will stimulate readers and I believe "Look" will add even more to an already exciting newspaper," she said. "Women's lives have changed more in the last 10 years than ever before. I don't believe we have had a magazine that fully recognizes this."

Mr Michael Ruda, advertising director of Times Newspapers, said that 2.5 million of the *Sunday Times* 4.5 million readers were women. Advertising rates in "Look" would be the same as those for the colour magazine for an introductory period of six months.

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GENERALI CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET 1980



The General Council of Assicurazioni Generali, presided over by Mr. Enrico Randone, Chairman of the Company, met to approve the Group Balance Sheet for the financial year 1980 as follows:

ASSETS (in thousands of U.S. \$) (*)	1980	1979
Building and farm property	1,968,641	1,710,230
Fixed interest bearing securities	4,076,722	3,385,907
Shares (including Associates)	465,543	395,186
Mortgage and policy loans	401,982	342,964
Deposits with Ceding Companies	209,422	183,277
Bank deposits	471,156	451,299
Accounts receivable and other assets	1,054,748	922,257
	8,648,214	7,391,120
LIABILITIES (in thousand of U.S. \$) (*)	1980	1979
Shareholders' surplus	545,946	450,859
Underwriting reserves	7,015,967	5,870,661
Reinsurance deposits	240,117	315,497
Other liabilities	778,786	700,544
Profit of the year	67,398	53,559
	8,648,214	7,391,120

- This Balance Sheet consolidates 35 insurance companies operating in 35 markets, 4 service, 13 financial, 12 property and 3 agricultural companies, where Generali holds directly or indirectly more than 50% of the shares.
- Investments total U.S. \$ 7,593.5 million (+17.4% over 1979) distributed as follows:

	Life %	Non-Life %	Total %
Italy	20.4	8.3	28.7
Other E.E.C. countries	32.7	17.9	50.6
Rest of Europe	8.8	9.2	18.0
Rest of the World	0.9	1.8	2.7
	62.8	37.2	100.0

- Investments amounting to U.S. \$ 7,593.5 million show the following breakdown by geographical areas and main types of investments:

	Italy %	Other E.E.C. countries %	Rest of Europe %	Rest of the World %
Fixed interest	37.2	60.3	62.6	44.6
Property	48.7	16.6	17.5	15.2
Shares (incl. Assoc.)	3.2	8.4	3.6	11.9
Bank deposits	8.8	4.0	7.9	8.6
Other investments	2.1	10.7	8.4	19.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Net technical reserves amount to U.S. \$ 7,016 million (+17.1%).
- Investment income amounts to U.S. \$ 604.7 million (+23.4%) attributable 60% to fixed interest securities, 19.3% to property, 3.8% to shares, 9.7% to bank deposits, and 7.2% to sundry investments.
- Of the shareholders' surplus of U.S. \$ 545.9 million 87.4% belongs to Generali Group.
- The profit of the year is U.S. \$ 67.4 million (+25%).
- Gross premiums amount to U.S. \$ 3,532.2 million (+16.2%) distributed as follows:

	Italy %	Other E.E.C. countries %	Rest of Europe %	Rest of the World %
Italy	9.7	18.0	27.7	
Other E.E.C. countries	13.3	30.6	43.9	
Rest of Europe	4.6	19.1	23.7	
Rest of the World	0.8	3.9	4.7	
	28.4	71.6	100.0	

- The Stock Exchange capitalization of Generali has increased from U.S. \$ 1,175 million at the end of 1979 to U.S. \$ 3,682 million at the 11th September, 1981.

(*) The Lira figures of the 1979 Consolidated Statement have been converted at the exchange rate of 31st Dec. 1980.

Processor operators take top pay rises

By Adrienne Gleeson

So many word processors are now being installed that there is an acute shortage of operators. In consequence word processor operators are able to command much higher pay rises than other office staff.

This is one of the conclusions drawn in the quarterly survey of secretarial and clerical salaries undertaken by the Alfred Marks agency, which is published this week.

The survey, based on figures from some 4,000 applicants, suggests that in Central London at least the differential in pay between secretaries and word processor operators has almost disappeared.

In the youngest age range (16-21), the lowest quartile surveyed commanded £4,100 per annum, while the median quartile commanded £4,500.

However, older secretaries obtain higher salaries than word processor operators of the same age. Salaries range from £5,125 per annum in the lowest quartile to £6,000 in the highest. The comparable figures for word processor operators are £4,825 and £5,775.

London secretaries still earn considerably more than their counterparts elsewhere. In the youngest age group the worst paid would appear to be in Newcastle, where the lower quartile command only £2,975 per annum. Young secretaries in Nottingham and Southend do little better on £3,050.

Older secretaries also appear to do badly in Southend, where the lower quartile command only £2,975 per annum. Young secretaries in Nottingham and Southend do little better on £3,050.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Setting the scene for C & W

Underwriters to the Cable & Wireless issue have been spared any sleepless nights with the equity market keeping on an even keel since the prospectus details were published. There should not be too much worry either today with the market, always on tenterhooks in front of figures from ICI, unlikely to be disappointed with its third quarter results. So, despite some earlier moves that C & W, with a slightly suspect record and the issue now looks to be assured of success when it first closes first thing tomorrow, although the premium the shares open at when dealing begins a week tomorrow will depend on what happens to the stockmarket in the intervening period. All things being equal most analysts are still talking in terms of a 15-20p premium on the 168p issue price, enough to attract short-term speculators as well as institutional investors looking for a good quality share to balance their portfolios.

Meanwhile, interest rates eased a notch yesterday as the market's recent resolve to talk the price of money still higher seemed to weaken. The Bank's refusal to allow the one-week rate to rise significantly so far this week has been taken as suggesting that the authorities are happy enough with the present situation, and the powerful resilience in foreign exchange markets has reinforced the position.

That is not to say that interest rates may not firm up again at some stage. There are still plenty of hurdles to cross both domestically and internationally; and whereas the internal and external factors were working together to justify the September/October hike in interest rates, the decision on the right way to jump could be rather more difficult next time round.

Certainly, it is not impossible to draw up a reasonably acceptable scenario on the domestic monetary front, particularly given the Chancellor's recent reaffirmation that the full year public sector borrowing requirement looks likely to be roughly in line with the original estimate of £10,500m.

The PSBR in the six months to September may well have been of the order of £10,000m, with about half of that arising from the impact of the civil servant's dispute on tax revenue. In other words, backed by the recovery of most of this tax over the rest of the year, the PSBR over the second half should be negligible.

What is likely to happen to bank lending to the private sector is more difficult to gauge. This expanded by £3,600m in the six months to mid-September. The question from here on is the extent to which credit demand for restructuring and the financing of the prospective flow of tax payments will be offset by the dampening effect of present borrowing costs.

On the face of it, the authorities should be able to neutralise the best part of the growth in bank lending (through public sector debt sales) without too much difficulty, albeit that they might then have to resort to rather more than their daily bill operations to keep the banking sector liquid.

Back of the envelope sums that paint a picture of very low monetary growth through the winter are but one aspect of the situation, however. Confidence in where the Government is heading over the medium term remains frail at the moment; and sterling markets in general are, of course, increasingly behaving as little more than an appendage of New York.

● Gill & Duffus already in a delicate state after announcing a forecast of lower profits this year have been hit by a rather large, with nasty losses in Hong Kong. But the reality of life is that it could happen to almost any company trading in commodities, especially in such difficult markets as a present. Any international group is at the mercy of handful of employees who run one of its key subsidiaries should they decide to conduct clandestine operations to their own ends.

Over the past few years some of the best run companies in the land have suddenly found themselves suffering the embarrassment of having to admit to losses in distant outposts. Lloyds Bank lost £34m through unauthorised foreign exchange dealings at its Lugano branch in Switzerland. A big American bank had a similar experience with its Brussels operation. A leading metal trader lost money in the tin market and Rowntree Mackintosh and Dunlop suffered heavy losses through unauthorised dealings in the cocoa and rubber markets.

Shareholders will be asking whether it is bad luck or bad management for Gill & Duffus. The two Europeans who ran the Hongkong subsidiary were trusted and long serving employees of the group. The London headquarters believed it had adequate checks and controls in place to which would have served as an early warning of any possible malpractice.

Already nervous about the group, the market probably overreacted to the news yesterday with the shares being marked down 14p to 147p. A loss of £6m and the drop in the profits forecast from £20m to £16m is certainly bad news. But with shareholders' funds of £33m, and a determination to stick to the final dividend forecast time will eventually heal the damage to the company, while many believe that the group is at last getting out of the rut it has been in for the past few years.

Pension funds A change of direction?

Mr Clive Jenkins is a clever chap, gifted with a vivid imagination. He, and others, including the Bank of England, have every reason to cast an anxious eye over the levels of outward investment from the United Kingdom which has stabilised between the first half of last year to mid-1981. But for Mr Jenkins to insist that some pension funds will go bust if this trend continues, is frankly comical.

In his article in the *TUC Economic Review* published earlier this week, Mr Jenkins estimates that outward investment will total £10,000m this year. That figure is the best estimate of the total cash flow of pension funds. So is Mr Jenkins making the assumption that all this cash will find its way overseas?

What has happened since the abolition of exchange controls two years ago, is that funds have been making a once and for all adjustment to their portfolios. Most managers of the large, nationalised industry funds for instance are aiming at transferring around 15 per cent of their assets abroad. Mr Jenkins would be perfectly correct in predicting disaster if the rate of growth in the overseas content were maintained. But it will not be. Pension fund managers are well aware that the bulk of their liabilities is denominated in sterling and will match their investments accordingly.

However, if Mr Jenkins has craftily extrapolated a trend to suit his own prejudices, he has a point in expressing concern about future levels of capital outflows at the expense of domestic investment. Because of their rapid growth over recent years, the pension funds are in danger of becoming bureaucratic monoliths, content to invest in Government securities, big companies and large projects overseas.

Investments of under £500,000 are sneezed at as being not cost-effective with the result that small enterprises in the UK are not attracting the attention some deserve. A leading fund recently invested an admittedly small amount in US high technology under the aegis of the Federal Small Business Administration. Do we need a body handing out low-cost loans in the UK before that fund invests in similar schemes at home?

At least part of the reason for the more dynamic small business sector in the US is the flexible attitude towards investment taken by the large American investors, principally the banks acting as pension fund trustees.

Why French Socialists want the blood of M Moussa

Paris. The French Government yesterday plugged the legal loophole which made the so-called *Paribas* affair possible. It published a decree which requires the authorisation of the finance ministry for the transfer of shares in foreign subsidiaries of French companies due to be nationalised.

Nothing was more likely than *Paribas* affair to confirm the conviction of the Socialist Government and its parliamentary supporters that their plans to bring about a "quiet revolution" were being actively sabotaged by the "wall of money", the equivalent in the mythology of the French left of the "gnomes of Zurich".

What they regard as an international conspiracy of French and foreign bankers has "already successfully" snatched one of the most valuable overseas assets of the group, *Paribas-Suisse* (which accounts for 10 per cent of its total assets) and may yet rescue another, *Copeba*, a helicopter-based financial company.

No other episode in the great nationalisation battle could, in the eyes of the Government, provide more cast-iron proof of the need for complete control of credit, in order to impose Socialist remedies on the economy.

The tragedy of the affair is that it has poisoned the atmosphere of negotiations between the nationalised group and the Government over their foreign assets and subsidiaries, and produced in Socialist ranks an embittered mentality compounded of suspicion and intolerance.

The Minister himself, as far as to describe M Pierre Moussa, the 59-year-old president and managing director of

Paribas, whom the Socialists accuse of precipitating the scandal, as a man "with the mentality of an emigre". Yet paradoxically M Moussa, who has now resigned (the finance ministry insists he was forced), has always had the reputation of being a man of liberal, even progressive, sympathies, who did not regard the advent of the left last May as the apocalypse. He is certainly far from being a hard faced capitalist.

With his open mind, his Socialist friends, his lack of sympathy with the Giscardian regime and his tenderness for the press, he certainly does not correspond in any way to the popular stereotype of the *Paribas* banker.

At 21, a graduate of Ecole Normale, he first fancied himself as a poet but switched to the "inspection des finances" and government service in the ministry for overseas departments and territories. He then went to the World Bank where he was in charge of Africa. Both experiences enabled him to develop a deep interest in the Third World. He even wrote a book about them, *Les Nations Proletaires* in 1959.

"He was the only man who had the necessary political judgment," M Jacques de Fouchier, who became president of *Paribas* in 1969 and made M Moussa assistant general manager, with the idea that he might succeed him, once remarked. (After M Moussa's resignation last week M de Fouchier stepped into the breach and resumed his former post on an interim basis.)

About his unusual transition from Baudelaire to finance, he himself remarked in a recent interview: "You know, many bankers are literary men at the start — it's not a figures job."

From 1978, when he took over M Moussa successfully developed the overseas activities of the *Paribas* group, in the Middle and Far East, in the United States, and Britain.

His last and most brilliant coup was to acquire, last February, a 35 per cent controlling interest in the Belgian *Empain-Schneider* concern.

But something seems to have gone wrong with M Moussa's political judgment in the summer months as the Government was putting the final touches to its nationalisation plans — unless, of course he was misled by the assurances he was given by some ministers and senior government officials. M Moussa first hoped that the *Paribas* financial holding company which controls the 200 subsidiaries and overseas holdings would be spared, and only the bank come under state control.

He talked then of a "nationalised *Paribas*", and a "mixed *Paribas*" with a 20 per cent state participation, controlling the overseas holdings.

It was an illusion on M Moussa's part to imagine that the core of his group, regarded by the left as a state within the state, a monstrous capitalist octopus casting its tentacles ever wider at home and abroad, could benefit from such preferential treatment.

Since the war *Paribas* had become the largest financial group in France, and the ninth in the world. Half its very large pre tax profits are



M Pierre Moussa, former Paribas president: a man of liberal and progressive sympathies, he did not regard the election of a Socialist Government as the apocalypse.

derived from its overseas activities. How could the Socialists, without eating their words, allow it to continue under private ownership?

When he realized the game was up, M Moussa went all out to thwart the dismantling of the overseas empire of *Paribas*. The transfer in the last few months of 12 per cent of its shares in *Paribas-Suisse* to the Belgian finance group *Copeba* and another 20 per cent in early October, paved the way for the takeover by an obscure Geneva company *Pargesa*, last week.

By that time, *Paribas*, which had only 40 per cent left in its Swiss subsidiary was powerless to prevent it. A similar operation was

reported to be under way over *Copeba* itself, 60 per cent controlled by *Paribas*, 22 per cent of them by *Paribas-Suisse*.

M de Fouchier has expressed open disapproval with the *Paribas-Suisse* takeover, and said last week, he would try to reverse the one and prevent the other.

The government may have plugged a legal loophole with yesterday's decree but, foreign shareholders in the overseas offshoots of *Paribas*, will now switch to procedural weapons. They are preparing, along with their French colleagues, to challenge the validity of nationalisation in the courts and in the Constitutional Council. That will be a long drawn out and uncertain battle for both sides.

Economic notebook

Fatal flaws in the Jenkins inflation tax

The more you look at the idea of an "inflation tax" proposed by Mr Roy Jenkins the siller it becomes.

As a first attempt by the Social Democrats to put forward new ideas in "economics" it is deeply disappointing. It contains most of the defects of the other kinds of economic policies which are on offer and a few more besides.

Put simply, the scheme is an attempt to stiffen the resistance of employers to inflationary wage demands. Under it, the Government would set a national norm for pay increases, presumably after some price of consultation and discussion.

Once that norm had been set it would be backed up by the tax system. Any increase in "earnings" by a firm's workers above the norm would be penalised by imposing a tax on employers. That tax could be set at a very high rate, probably over 100 per cent.

So if an employer paid his workers 10 per cent instead of 4 per cent (if that was the government norm) he would have to pay the inflation tax on the 6 per cent gap. If the tax was 100 per cent he would have to pay the Government 6 per cent of his wage bill. The pay rise would

end up costing 16 per cent on his existing wage bill instead of the 10 per cent he agreed with the unions.

The scheme is designed to make sure that the extra tax does not become deflationary. At the end of the year, the extra company will pay in the inflation tax and will be

any test of the scheme has to compare it with the alternatives, including the alternative of having no income policy at all. What are the attractions and the disadvantages?

One attraction is that it tries to deal with a key problem in pay bargaining, that people often try to improve relative wages, pushing up all wages in step. Only those firms who give increases above the average actually paid, rather than the norm set by the Government, will suffer.

The others — even those who paid higher than the norm, but lower than the average — would not be hurt. They would turn out to be a bonus in the form of a Government out in national insurance contributions each quarter. But that advantage falls apart as soon as you look at the scheme in practice.

For the first and most important disadvantage of the

scheme is that it contains nothing at all to deal with a general increase in wages above the Government norm.

Suppose every company gives its workers a 10 per cent pay rise when there is a 4 per cent norm in operation. Then every company will pay in the inflation tax and will be

severely hit at the end of the year. That is a fatal flaw in the scheme.

But try to remove it by saying that the Government will not hand back the money if total pay increases exceed its norm, and you destroy its claim to be a painless way of dealing with the problem.

For then the scheme turns back into the Government threatening to raise taxes if its norm is exceeded. The result would be that excess pay settlements would be met by deflation which would cause unemployment.

That rise in unemployment would, no doubt, eventually stop the rise in wages. But it is hardly a new policy. But might it be that we would never get to that position? This could happen if no employer broke ranks and paid more than the Government norm. That is first of all inherently unlikely, and secondly if it happened would destroy the whole point of the scheme. What the inflation tax is supposed to have as its unique selling proposition is that it brings the market back into incomes policy, the companies can exceed the Government norm, but are penalised for paying higher than the market average.

Employers can pay their workers more under the scheme, but it costs them extra. Yet as soon as one group of employers start to pay more than the norm, everyone else will recognise that the risks of anyone being out of pocket at the end of the year have been significantly reduced.

Although there are variations in the level of settlements, pay agreements in Britain show a remarkable bunching around some average. As employers see that other companies are paying above the Government norm, they will see that the average level of settlements is being progressively raised.

That means that they can afford to pay more without risking losing the inflation tax payment, thus reducing the penalty for later settlers in the pay round.

Presumably the aim of threatening to tax employers is to stiffen their resistance to inflationary wage demands by raising the cost of conceding to them. But does anyone seriously believe that the cost to industry of the pay concession made in 1979 was too low?

Employers do not give pay rises for the fun of it. They do so because the power of the unions and the "going rate" in the market leave them no choice. Trying to stiffen the will of employers in this way might seem attractive in the United States, where the scheme was proposed in the early 1970's but it is not very relevant in the United Kingdom.

So at the very heart of the scheme there is a fatal flaw. But the other components of it seem ill thought-out too.

What about the problems which have brought down incomes policy in the past? The scheme has nothing to contribute to the problem of public sector pay.

The Government is not going to be worried by paying more income tax to itself. Yet it was in the public sector that the pay policy of the Callaghan government collapsed.

Nor does the proposal tell us anything useful about the central political problem of incomes policies, which is setting a pay norm low enough to bring inflation down, but high enough to be credible.

Incomes policies are the great unresolved problem of economic management. All our experience tells us that we cannot live with them and we cannot live without them. Professor Layard, head of the Centre for Labour Economics at the London School of Economics is the man who has revived the proposal for an inflation tax, says that there is no alternative which works. That may be so, but it does not make this particular scheme any more workable.

And while there is nothing wrong in presenting old claret in new bottles, Mr Jenkins and the Social Democrats ought at least to taste it to make sure it is good before serving it up to the public.

David Blake

Business Diary: Fleet footed Meaney

What a lucky fellow is Sir Patrick Meaney, managing director and chief executive of Thomas Tilling.

Last week, it was announced that he is to become president of the Institute of Marketing. Today we learn that Sir Patrick's first job will be to present one of the institute's national marketing awards to Pretty Polly, the hosiery company. This is the third year running that the Midlands firm has won the prize.

PP, apart from being brand leader in the United Kingdom nylon field with 30 per cent or so of the market, also happens to be a Tilling subsidiary. "There is an element of incest about it, all," Sir Patrick tells *Business Diary*. "But I can assure you that I had absolutely nothing to do with the judging — though I thoroughly approve of the decision."

PP is Tilling's only remaining textile interest and has paved something of an individual path for itself. While a number of other hosiery manufacturers have placed less emphasis on selling by

brand, PP has stuck to its individualistic guns with a campaign Sir Patrick describes as "glamorous and mildly erotic".

The company's forte has been to recognize that some years ago, despite the commodity influences, there was still room in life for a bit of glamour, says Sir Patrick. He will be handing the award to Brian McMeekin, PP's managing director.

Sir Patrick will preside over the fortunes of the institute for at least a year — though it remains a mystery how he can manage even that long. The institute is already a director of ICI, the Midland Bank, Rank, and Cable and Wireless and is active within the CBI.

"It doesn't leave a lot of free time for Sunday afternoons," he mused not at all that wistfully.

Facts on friction
Tribologists are one of those worthy groups of scientists who must constantly explain their activities to sundering outsiders. They try their best to put out propaganda about the importance of the subject, and promote it through com-

petitions and prizes, but even then the effect is sometimes less than uplifting.

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers recently sent out a press announcement headed: "International Gold Tribology Medal goes to Japan to mark Professor Norimune Soda's contribution to all aspects of the subject." Unfortunately its definition of tribology was a real turn-off: "It is the science and technology of interacting surfaces in relative motion and of related subjects and practices."

In fact the 70-year-old professor has had a fascinating career involving slipping, sliding and shoving surfaces. He started out in 1935 with the University of Tokyo's Aeronautical Research Institute, studying the friction and lubrication of aero engines, and spent 23 years from 1949 to 1972 in charge of the university's lubrication laboratory.

His greatest interest has been in roller bearings and their ability to withstand heavy loads at high speed. Soda is the world expert on the intriguing phenomenon of

"rolling fatigue". His well-known books include *The story of friction*, which is of course a work of pure fact.

Ever sharp
And now for part one in an interminable series called *Tales So Incredible They'll Make You Choke Over Your Wheatbix*.

A consignment of tomahawks has just been airfreighted to Toronto from the Wilkinson Sword factory in Aston. They are part of a limited edition of 1,000 destined for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Not, as one might hope, for the use of some Mounties version of the SPG, but as mementoes.

Wilkinson Sword tells me the consignment is worth about £50,000 and is their first ever bulk order for tomahawks. It is not a completely new field for them, however, since a few years ago they turned out such murderous weapons for an Indian tribe in America. I hope you are reading this after shaving. "We hope it will catch on," says Bill Best, general manager at the Aston works — as well he might.

I had thought of following this sizzling morsel with news of an academic paper which has just landed on my desk. It is called "World: banana economy problem and prospects" by Frederick F. Clairmonte and is reprinted from *Economic and Political Weekly*. Its opening sentence is: "The world banana economy is one example, among many, of the non-equilibrium tendencies inherent in the econ-

omic interrelationships between the producer countries and major consuming countries in the capitalist centre."

Calling time
Sometimes it's hard to please the fastidious members of the Campaign for Real Ale. The brewers' BASS have just decided to date stamp each bottle of their Worthington White Shield ale.

A popular measure among consumers? You would have thought so, but *What's Brewing*, Camra's newspaper, is not so sure.

"Worthington White Shield is to lose one of its unique features," the paper reports. "(This) means that the old and trusted system of telling how old your White Shield was by deciphering the series of notches and numbers on the label is to go."

Old and trusted by whom? Personally, I had no clue that you could tell the age of the bottles by counting the notches on the side of the label, to find the quarter of the year, and then looking for the number to give you the week of production. It appears this was half the fun for Camra members. Odd folk indeed.

China really is catching on fast when it comes to Western ways. The construction of a port at Shijiazui in Shandong has just been held up. It seems someone liberated 70,000 cubic metres of gravel worth nearly £200,000 from the building site.

David Hewson

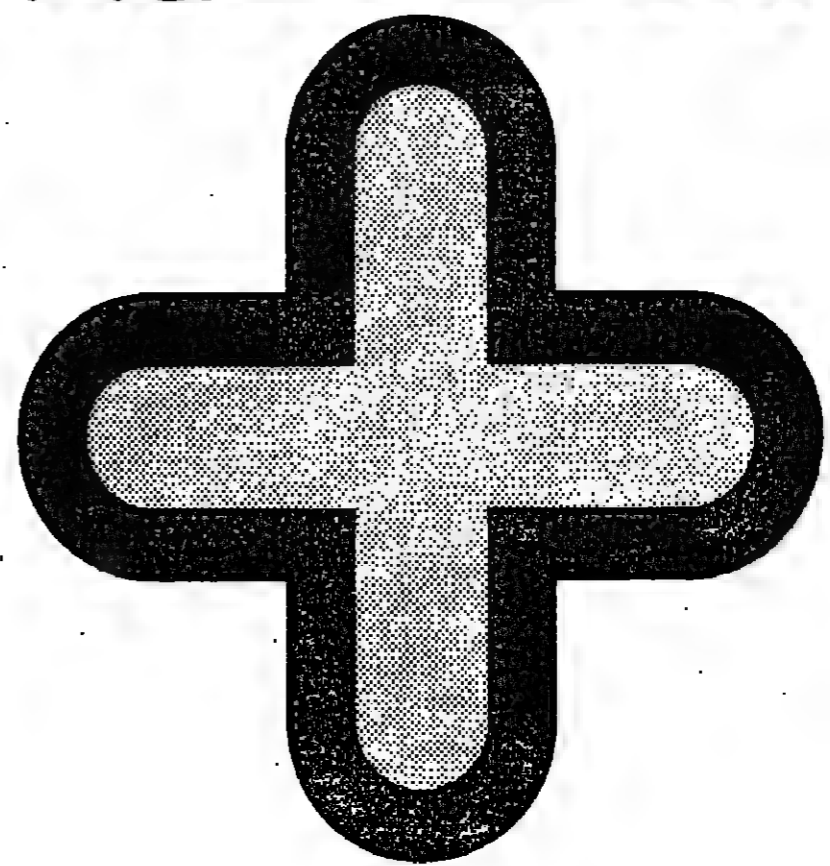
Wallchart

I WONDER WHY...

...THE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE MILEAGE CLAIMED BY OUR REPS...

...ALWAYS FALLS IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO PETROL PRICE INCREASES?...

Addvisable



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Selective buying bolsters prices

Conditions remained favourable yesterday for applications in Cable & Wireless, which closed tomorrow.

Jobbers were encouraged by the continuing firmer trend and were able to report an increase in turnover as selective buying pushed prices quietly higher. Special situations again dominated interest although the oil sector had a slight touch of jitters ahead of today's meeting of Opec ministers in Geneva to sort out an agreed basic price for crude oil.

ICI reporting third-quarter figures today, continued to find support as estimates for profits grew to around £80m compared with the corresponding loss of £10m. The shares held steady at 264p.

Glaxo was another highlight, leaping 12p to 404p, after 408p, after a trader highlighted the benefits of its latest ulcer drug Zantac.

Business after hours was described as thin with dealers again worried by the possibility of a strike next week at B.L. But the ensuing announcement of a referral to A.C.A. produced a small rally in the FT Index which was calculated by Datastream because of a bomb scare at the newspaper's office, closing 42.2 up at 469.2, after being 52.2 up at 467.1.

The easing of pressure on short-term interest rates and the steadier performance by sterling enabled slits to extend their recent rally. Yields of 161 per cent enabled dealers to report an increase in turnover with prices rising by as much as 1p in longs and 1p at the shorter end of the market.

The remainder of the blue chip market edged forward in quiet trade awaiting the outcome of ICI's figures today. Barcham hardened 4p to 194p, Unilever 7p to 570p, Fisons 2p to 225p, Distillers 2p to 186p, GKN 3p to 143p, Hawick 1p to 143p, Siderley 2p to 288p and F & O 1p to 101p while Turner & Newall on 73p and Bower on 200p both firmed up.

Gill & Duffus was a notable feature after hours, falling 16p to 150p after downgrading its profits forecast for the second time in as many weeks from £20m to £16m in the wake of

unauthorized share dealings in Hongkong.

Hiltons Footwear returned from suspension 14p higher at 158p, after 161p, having been the recipient of two identical bids in the last 24 hours. Firstly Ward White, up 4p at 51p, increased its bid to 160p and this was followed by George Oliver, the original suitor, marching the terms.

Ward White immediately conceded defeat and has agreed to sell its stake of 18 per cent at 159p a share to George Oliver. Meanwhile, Jenks & Cattle fell 2p to 68p after the board of Elliott Group, down 1p at 43p, rejected the bid out of hand. Shares of Berc ceased trading.

After recently increasing its stake in Avana Group to 18 per cent, Northern Foods has been buying again, picking up several large lots of stock. Yesterday a further 300,000 Avana shares were quickly snapped up at 222p compared with the market close of 225p.

1p to 116p following the latest broadside from Sir James Hanson stating why shareholders should accept Hanson Trust's offer which closes on Friday. Dealers now believe Hanson will be successful in its bid although it may need an extension of another fortnight to make sure.

Matthew Hall hardened another 2p to 138p after its recent United States acquisition, but BSR fell 2p to 66p on

the announced loss of 1,500 jobs.

R. P. Martin raced ahead another 30p to 320p in a thin market after Monday's encouraging annual report. Associated Dairies slipped 2p to 158p after its own annual report.

Stores recovered from Tuesday's worries over the latest outburst of bombing in London's shopping centre. GUS "A" rose 8p to 383p and Boots 2p to 191p.

Better-than-expected half-time news put 15p on P. C. Henderson at 132p with Chesterfield Properties up 15p to 325p and London & Provincial Shop Centres a similar figure up at 400p, both after trading news. Sharply higher profits also helped Wireless, CEC rose 8p to 135p, but profit setbacks left United Ceramic down 7p at 83p and GM Callender 4p at 54p.

Recent profit news clipped Walter Runciman 10p at 58p, although further consideration of the figures put 49p on Harisons & Crossfield at 787p and British Car Auctions 21p at 741p.

Still awaiting trading statements, J. Sainsbury advanced 10p to 425p, and Wm Press 4p to 74p. Reporting later today, Costa Patons climbed 1p to 67p, but BSG International lost 11p at 141p.

Electricals showed modest gains in a thin market, but were somewhat overshadowed by the interest generated by Cable & Wireless, CEC rose 8p to 135p, Rascal 3p to 383p, Ferranti 2p to 507p, Plessey 5p to 303p and Standard Tele. 11p at 407p.

Eye of conference nerves, untraded shares had been enjoying a leisurely rally for

most of the week, hoping for an increase in the price of crude oil. BP closed off at 296p, Shell 2p at 368p, Ultra-mar 12p to 476p, Lasso 8p to 484p, Tricentrol 4p to 244p and Burnham 4p to 102p.

Among second-liners, Atlantic Resources encountered profit-taking, following details of the recent interest ahead of next Tuesday's half-year report has seen the price of Ellis & Goldstone advance 3p to 25p. The figures are expected to show the company's overseas group making last year's profits of £457,000 and maintaining the dividend of 1.2p gross. But the group is also expected to reveal details of its latest scheme to utilize its expertise and increase profits growth.

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Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Advance Services (I)	19.1(16.5)	2.19(2.22)	2.32(2.32)	10(7)	4/1	(3.0)
Boosey & Hawkes (I)	3.1(4.1)	0.23(0.20)	0.23(0.20)	10(12)	1/12	(2.5)
C. M. Callender (I)	4.84(4.35)	0.29(0.5)	1.7(3.5)	0.7(0.2)	30/11	(2.25)
Chesterfield Props. (I)	3.57(2.43)	1.39(1.15)	4.4(3.69)	3(2.5)	1/1	(6.0)
Gomme (F)	24.3(33.8)	1.94(1.55)	3.86(1.34)	2.7(0.88)	—	(0.88)
P. C. Henderson (I)	14.8(14.5)	1.11(0.83)	3.1(3.0)	1.3(1.5)	—	(2.4)
Lon. & Prov. Ship (F)	—	0.63(0.48)	4.44(3.68)	1.4(1.4)	8/1	(3.75)
Lon. & Northern (I)	99.9(110.8)	3.25(4.21)	3.9(4.3)	1.3(1.5)	5/1	(2.1)
Michrins, Wistrich (I)	21.5(23.7)	0.99(0.4)	1.1(1.1)	—	—	—

Figures of net profit or loss are shown in parentheses. Dividend is shown in pence. Dividend is shown in pence. Dividend is shown in pence.

Gomme plunges to £1.9m loss

By Drew Johnston

A 25 per cent drop in turnover has meant a pre-tax loss of £1.95m for G-Plan furniture manufacturer Gomme Holdings for the year to July 31.

Mr David Gomme, the chairman, said this decline was above the average for the industry and was partly the result of stockpiling by retail customers who had built up large stocks of G-Plan furniture when delivery dates were extended.

The loss, which compares with a £1.65m profit in the previous year, means no dividend will be paid. Last year an interim dividend of 1.2p gross was paid through the Gomme directors.

Factors say they will resume the payment of dividends at the earliest opportunity.

Signs of recovery in the market are showing through with a reported 10 per cent rise in demand. Losses continue into the first quarter of this year, but at a declining rate. Mr Gomme said he expected the group would operate at or near breakeven in the second quarter. Break-even would be lower than in the previous period as a result of substantial economies at the three main factories at High Wycombe, Nelson and Wrexham. He said these plants had been retained intact and a strong manufacturing base

maintained. Completion of a sizeable capital expenditure programme in the year resulted in expenditure of £700,000, which brings the total amount of capital expenditure in the last five years to £5.3m. Further capital investment of £200,000 is scheduled for this year.

As a result, the group expects to increase its output substantially, while market conditions improve without further substantial investment. Production of a new up-market range will also involve expansion of the labour force. Group borrowings rose from £1.5m in 1980 to £5.17m this year.

Richardsons, Westgarth drops into red

Richardsons, Westgarth, the Tyneside engineering group, tumbled into a pre-tax loss of £94,000 in the first half, this compares with a pre-tax profit of £412,000 for the first half of 1980 and one of £746,000 for the full year. However, after tax credits of £1.6m, the group made a net profit of £175,000. The group has yet to gauge how three new products, launched earlier this year, will fare. These include insulated doors for industrial use and intra-hand-operated receivers for open garage doors for domestic use, potentially a large market.

Mr Gaylor does not forecast for the full year but recognizes that acquisitions are the only way the group can break out of its profit plateau. Nevertheless, the group should make at least £2.2m this year against last year's £1.4m when profits were depressed by redundancy costs.

The interim payment is being cut to 10p per share, against 15p for 1980, which was followed by a final of a similar amount in 1980.

However, the board reports that vigorous action has been taken and it is confident that the second half will show a significant improvement, leading to a substantial reduction in the year's trading loss.

Sherritt loss

In the third quarter of this year, Sherritt Gordon Mines reported a pre-tax loss of £243,000 in 1980 to £244,000 in 1981, and the company made a net loss of £293m (£1.6m), compared with net income of £2.88m.

For the first nine months, net income slumped from £22.31m to £2.82m.

Toshiba Corporation said yesterday that earnings reported for the half year to September 30 fell by 10.1 per cent to 21,069 yen (£1.61m) from 23,428 yen a year earlier, despite a 2.7 per cent rise in sales to £74,210m.

A Toshiba official said the main reason for the profit decline was sharply higher corporate tax payments in the first quarter.

Sales of heavy electrical machinery rose by 19 per cent accounting for 41 per cent of all sales. Home appliance sales fell by 10 per cent, while communications and electronic equipment sales rose by 13 per cent, accounting for 26 per cent of all sales. Exports rose by 25 per cent to 20,205m yen, or 24 per cent of all sales.

Phelps Dodge

Phelps Dodge, the American metal manufacturing group, had consolidated net income of £2.6m (£1.4m) in the third

First-half rise of 18pc at P C Henderson

By Margaret Pagano

Improved profit margins because of cheaper raw materials and cost-cutting in all divisions lifted pretax profits at P C Henderson's engineering and garage door manufacturer, by 18 per cent in the six months to August.

Pretax profits at £1.1m against £938,000 were above market forecasts of about £900,000. So, with an increased half-time dividend of 3.5p gross compared with 3.2p, the shares rose 18p to 132p.

But Mr P. C. Gaylor, the chairman, says that second-half profits will not produce the usual seasonal upturn, with the private housing market looking particularly flat.

Sales in the period were up marginally to £500,000. The £1.4m so profits improvement has come from higher margins, up 7.4 per cent from 6.5 per cent in the previous half-year, particularly from sliding door sales and residential garage doors. Margins in the last year were 5 per cent. Much of the increase comes from lower raw material prices, particularly for steel.

Profits from industrial doors, providing 45 per cent of sales, deteriorated in the period but Henderson reports a higher proportion of replacement sales for domestic garage doors—up to 50 per cent against 40 per cent two years ago—compared with door sales to new houses. Strong performances were turned in by its overseas subsidiaries in South Africa and New Zealand but businesses in Ireland and Germany have been closed down at a cost of £148,000.

Henderson has several potential acquisitions brewing with which it aims to spread its product base and use its distribution network. With gearing at 15 per cent of shareholders' funds and last year's enforcement of the non-voting shares, the group is in a stronger position now to make purchases.

Interest charges were down to £130,000 from £209,000 thanks to lower borrowings kept down by strict cost control. The group has yet to gauge how three new products, launched earlier this year, will fare. These include insulated doors for industrial use and intra-hand-operated receivers for open garage doors for domestic use, potentially a large market.

Mr Gaylor does not forecast for the full year but recognizes that acquisitions are the only way the group can break out of its profit plateau. Nevertheless, the group should make at least £2.2m this year against last year's £1.4m when profits were depressed by redundancy costs.

The interim payment is being cut to 10p per share, against 15p for 1980, which was followed by a final of a similar amount in 1980.

However, the board reports that vigorous action has been taken and it is confident that the second half will show a significant improvement, leading to a substantial reduction in the year's trading loss.

Richardsons, Westgarth, the Tyneside engineering group, tumbled into a pre-tax loss of £94,000 in the first half, this compares with a pre-tax profit of £412,000 for the first half of 1980 and one of £746,000 for the full year. However, after tax credits of £1.6m, the group made a net profit of £175,000. The group has yet to gauge how three new products, launched earlier this year, will fare. These include insulated doors for industrial use and intra-hand-operated receivers for open garage doors for domestic use, potentially a large market.

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Elliott says Malaysian interests behind bid

By Philip Robinson

Elliott Group of Peterborough yesterday rejected the all-share takeover by Jenks & Cattle, worth £5.85m. And it has alleged that the bid is Malaysian inspired and asked the Takeover Panel to check the percentage figures Jenks gave as supporters for its offer.

Jenks launched the bid last week on the basis of five of its own shares for every six Elliott shares with a cash alternative of 28p a share. It said it had irrevocable acceptances from Elliott shareholders with 12 per cent of the equity and holders of 14 per cent were acting in concert with it.

But Mr Michael Reeve, part-time Elliott director and head of the London end of an American financial services group, said last night: "We have reason to believe that a substantial shareholder has been counted as supporting Jenks, when in fact

he isn't. We have asked the Panel to check the figures."

In rejecting the offer, Mr Reeve says there is no industrial logic in the move. Elliott has been reorganizing and has now got its gearing well down from the previous levels of 70 per cent. "If Jenks is successful, our gearing will return to those levels. Its cash alternative is not underwritten. It will have to be borrowed from a clearing bank and will cost £3.75m," Mr Reeve said.

Meanwhile, the private offer of the shell company, Deacon, which held 24 per cent of Elliott, has been transferred to the entire holding to its parent company, London Tin Investment Co.

Mr Christopher Bone, a partner in stockbrokers Bone Fitzgerald and a director of Deacon, said: "The best supporting Jenks, when in fact

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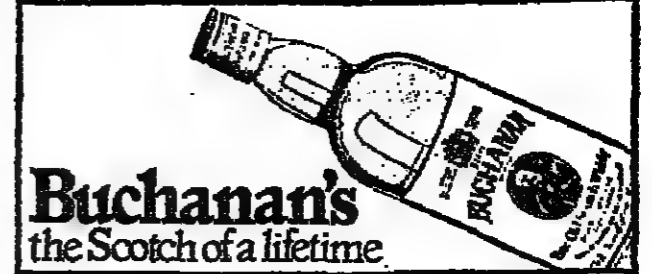
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Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts maintain rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Oct. 26, Dealings End, Nov. 6; Contango Day, Nov. 9, Settlement Day, Nov. 16.
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

Why Roy Gumbs will not have Auntie Beeb in his corner

Run for Clover General

Neville Crump, the Middleham trainer, saddled his seventh winner of the John Euxance Smith Steeple Chase at Newbury yesterday when Clover General, a 7-1 chance, beat Armigle Boy by three lengths. Father Delaney, the odds-on favorite, was second and further than lengths away third.

Cabar Feidh and Trojan Walk were the early leaders but were overtaken by the stable jockey, Colin Hawkins, on the last lap entering the straight and won comfortably. Crump said, "I would have been a General two years ago for Lord Camocho and I think he is a future Scottish Grand National winner."

The Crump-Hawkins combination completed a 1-1 doubling when Slow Rose made all the running to beat Coffee Boy by six lengths.

Maurice Camacho's luck has changed for the better this week. The Tadoctor trainer, who shortly after the 12-1 favorite was sent at Malton, spent five weeks on the 13-winner mark until Miss Tadoctor won the 12-1 contest on Monday. Camacho followed up with Arjos at Redcar on Tuesday and the 12-1 favorite again provided him with a second successive of the new season's making all the running to land the 12-1 favorite by six lengths from Peary Sands.

The stewards fined George Fetherstonhaugh for riding the 12-1

his event because of a passport irregularity.

The former jockey, John Haines, gained his first training success when Border Knight led at length to beat Sir Marcus by five lengths in the first of the two Simsbury Handicaps.

Freight Forwarder paid for his loss to Arthur Park's Border Knight by beating the latter in the second Simsbury Handicap worth 80 by eight lengths in the Town Burdle. Freight Forwarder's victory in the second race, will be competing next at the Mecca Bookmakers handicap.

Ascot NH results

5.30 11.30 1.30

3.30 FINE FIDELITY (Murdle)
SOLD 1000 guineas, 12.11.11. 2m.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667

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 Reckle, Linn, Miss Quarter.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to check these details before entering into any agreement or making any payment to agents or to property owners.



PROPERTY UNDER £35,000
BLACKHEATH BORDERS
 2nd floor flat in purpose built block, 2 bedrooms, reception overlooking communal grounds, fitted kitchen, A bathroom, 2nd floor terrace, 2nd floor balcony, 2nd floor parking space. Tel: 600 1200, extn 254 day 852 4914 even.

COUNTRY PROPERTY
RURAL 17th CENTURY COTTAGE
 Situated in the Lake District National Park (Rambler's Paradise). The cottage is a 17th century stone building with a thatched roof, a large fireplace, a large kitchen, a large living room, a large bedroom, a large bathroom, a large terrace, a large garden, a large parking space. Tel: 600 1200, extn 254 day 852 4914 even.

HOUSEBOAT CHEYNE WALK
 Large living room. Bedroom with panoramic view over Thames. Suit couple. Freehold £22,000. Call 352 0718 after 7 pm.

HITHER GREEN
 1000 sq. ft. 3 bed and 2 bath house. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2 parking spaces. Tel: 461 1513 or 461 1421.

PROPERTY TO LET
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 Quick thinking! Intelligent! PA/Sec (24-1) with 10 years experience in a large company. Tel: 07730 5148.

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 Experienced receptionist/typist/secretary for a busy office. Tel: 01-633 9711 ex 203.

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Recruitment opportunities

Chief Executive

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
 OVER £20,000

The Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland is planned to come into being in April 1982 in place of the Northern Ireland Development Agency and the Industrial Development Organisation of the Department of Commerce. It will be responsible for an extensive range of Government activity to promote, encourage, and support the development of existing industry in Northern Ireland and the expansion of its economic base through the creation of new investment. This will include overseas promotion activities, negotiation of financial packages with investors and the management of the Government's industrial estates in Northern Ireland. The Chief Executive, who will have direct access to the Minister responsible for economic development, will work with the Board appointed by the Secretary of State and control a staff of approximately 300 and an annual budget of around £50 million. He/she will have a key role in regenerating the Province's industrial base.

The Chief Executive must have a record of positive achievement in industry, commerce or the public sector. He or she must possess fair, energy and communication skills and must be able to inspire confidence. Industrial development experience would be an advantage but is not essential. Initially, appointment will carry a 4-year contract. Salary is negotiable but the post is unlikely to be suitable for anyone currently earning under £20,000 and it may well be attractive to those earning considerably more.

Further information and application forms are available from: Civil Service Commission, Research House, Upper Newlands Road, Belfast BT4 3NR (Dundonald 4585 ext. 305). Entries close on 23rd November, 1981.

Sachthode

WP Sales Support
 £6,000+ neg + car
 This is a unique opportunity for a sales support person to work for a leading company in the field of sales support. The person will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the sales support department and will be required to manage a team of sales support staff. Tel: 01-633 9711 ex 203.

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 International engineering Co. In West London require translator. French salary a.s.a. MERROW EMP AGY 01-633 1487

TRAINING COORDINATOR
 for a leading company in the field of sales support. The person will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the sales support department and will be required to manage a team of sales support staff. Tel: 01-633 9711 ex 203.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY
 for a leading company in the field of sales support. The person will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the sales support department and will be required to manage a team of sales support staff. Tel: 01-633 9711 ex 203.

Marketing Director

LONDON

OFFSHORE

The Offshore Division of British Shipbuilders includes Scott Lithgow Limited, Cammell Laird Limited and VO Offshore Limited. It is intended to create the new appointment of Divisional Marketing Director with responsibility for its Executive Vice Chairman for all Divisional activities.

This Division designs, sells and builds vessels and structures for the Offshore Industry, and is now well established in this expanding and competitive market.

Although it is not intended to specify particular professional qualifications, the requirement is for a person with a significant and successful record in a senior marketing role, demonstrating administration and organisational ability. Knowledge, connexion and experience within the oil/gas or their associated construction industries are desirable prerequisites.

Please apply in guaranteed confidence to:—

Board Member for Personnel & Industrial Relations,
 British Shipbuilders,
 Benton House, 136 Sandyford Road,
 Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1QE.

BS British Shipbuilders

QATAR ARMED FORCES

IN THE GULF HAVE
 A VACANCY FOR A
 CIVIL ENGINEER

The applicant must be qualified to degree standard and have 14 years experience in his field. Conditions of service are generous and will be discussed at the interview. Selected candidates will be called for interview in Doha, Qatar.

Interested applicants are to submit particulars of qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and photograph to Military Section, Qatar Embassy, 10 Reeves Mews, London W1Y 3PB.

QATAR ARMED FORCES

IN THE GULF
 HAVE A VACANCY FOR
 CONSULTANT CIVIL
 ENGINEER

Must be qualified to degree standard and have 14 years experience in his field. Conditions of service are generous and will be discussed at the interview. Selected candidates will be called for interview in Doha, Qatar.

Interested applicants are to submit particulars of qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and photograph to Military Section, Qatar Embassy, 10 Reeves Mews, London W1Y 3PB.

The Leverhulme Trust

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
 The Leverhulme Trust was founded in 1925 and applies its income, currently about £24 million a year, to the provision of fellowships, scholarships and grants for research and education. Applications are invited for the post of General Administrative Assistant to provide routine assistance for the Director and the Financial Secretary, to prepare statistical and other information for Trust publications and to deputise for other members of the management staff as necessary. The appointment will be for a limited period of three years, to be extended to provide valuable experience to a young graduate contemplating a career in university or similar administration. The initial salary will be £5,250. Applications should be submitted in writing not later than 11th December 1981 to Dr R. C. Trust Director, The Leverhulme Trust, 15-19 New Petter Lane, London, EC4A 1NE.

QATAR ARMED FORCES

IN THE GULF HAVE
 A VACANCY FOR AN
 ARCHITECT

The applicant must be qualified to degree standard and have 14 years experience in his field. Conditions of service are generous and will be discussed at the interview. Selected candidates will be called for interview in Doha and Qatar.

Interested applicants are to submit particulars of qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and photograph to Military Section, Qatar Embassy, 10 Reeves Mews, London W1Y 3PB.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires an
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
 to work in the Asia research region of the International Secretariat assisting the Researcher on countries within East and South-East Asia. The Executive Assistant is primarily responsible for liaising with the Researcher and other staff in the region to provide information relating to human rights in the area. Background knowledge and an interest in the area are required. Fluent English essential and an ability to read a local language other than Chinese an advantage. The Executive Assistant must be able to type. Salary £7,118.96 per annum (Index-linked). For a detailed job specification and application form send a large size to the Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF. Closing date for the return of completed forms: 27 November 1981.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Required for major supplier of products to the Drilling Industry. Applicants must have minimum 5 years related experience to the Drilling Industry with technical background and commensurate education discipline. Applicants should be 30-45 years, possess first-hand knowledge of current operations in Europe and Africa areas and be prepared to travel extensively to these countries promoting company products to new customers. Post will be London based. Reply: Box No. 0729 G, The Times

EDITOR

An Editor is required for a leading trade monthly serving the food processing industry. Candidates should have experience in trade publishing and some knowledge of the food, packaging or related industries would be an advantage. Salary £7,000+. Applications in writing enclosing a C.V. to: Dottie Craik, United Trade Press Ltd, 33-35 Bowling Green Lane, EC1R 6DA.

CONFERENCE PRODUCER

We need an energetic, resourceful person to devise, compile and run conferences on a range of business and financial topics. You should be a graduate with at least 4 years commercial experience, able to research subject areas quickly and tackle a heavy but interesting work load with tight deadlines. Some foreign travel involved. Salary c. £9,000-£10,000 + profit share. Write with C.V. to Miss S. Lovell-Greene, Institute for International Research, 78 Warren Street, London W1P 5PA.

NORWAY

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
FIELD PLANNING ENGINEERS
PIPING DESIGN ENGINEERS
OIL AND GAS PROCESS ENGINEERS
 Also piping and S.T./Steel detail draughts. Various contracts from 3 months to 3 years duration. Urgent. Please forward C.V. to: Dottie Craik, United Trade Press Ltd, 33-35 Bowling Green Lane, EC1R 6DA.

Publisher (DIRECTOR DESIGNATE)

Business & Professional Central London
 International Thomson, through its subsidiary company Van Nostrand Reinhold, wishes to recruit an outstanding individual to undertake the development of a new publishing programme in the business and professional fields. This is a senior position and a key function in the creation of a major UK professional publishing operation within an international group which is currently a significant force in this field in North America. The appointed person will work closely with the Managing Director in planning the structure and development of the new publishing unit and will be responsible for the establishment and control of the editorial department. Working independently he or she will identify market opportunities, originate and evaluate new product ideas, and appoint suitable authors, editors or editorial groups. This is a unique opportunity for a person with the appropriate skills and drive to be involved, from the outset, in a major new publishing venture and to participate in the projected rapid expansion. Candidates must have considerable experience and proven success in publishing for specialist business or professional markets, acquired in book or periodical publishing or possibly in the financial/professional press. Particularly important is a knowledge of the structure and requirements of the markets concerned, and an understanding of the marketing techniques involved in selling to specialist markets. Applicants will also have the ability to control an editorial team, processing manuscripts to their final published format. Based in central London. Age range: c. 30-40. Salary: Negotiable well into five figures, plus car and usual benefits. Please write giving full details of qualifications and career to date (including current salary) to: The Managing Director, Van Nostrand Reinhold, Molly Millers Lane, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 2PY.

The Police Graduate Entry Scheme

During this term, Police Graduate Liaison Officers will be visiting all universities, polytechnics and most colleges in the country to talk to undergraduates about a career in the Police, and the special entry scheme for graduates. This scheme is for applicants who are considered to have the potential for accelerated promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond, early in their career. WHO CAN APPLY? You may apply if you are a Graduate, or in the final year of any full-time degree course. You must be under thirty and meet the physical requirements. Any University or CNA degree is acceptable. Furthermore if you are still studying, we'll let you know if you've been accepted under the scheme before you start your last term. HAVE YOU GOT WHAT IT TAKES? The Police have a growing need for highly qualified men and women who are able to cope with the increasing intellectual challenges of Police work. Your ability and potential will be used to the full in combating the increasingly complex problems which today's society poses for the Police. You will find the work demanding, satisfying and a real challenge, but have you got what it takes? SPEND A FEW DAYS WITH US AND FIND OUT. We're inviting final year undergraduates to spend a few days with us on a Familiarisation Course from 4th to 7th January 1982. We shan't hide anything. You will accompany Police Officers on their normal work. That way you'll really find out what the job is about, both in its pleasant and less pleasant aspects. WHAT ABOUT SALARY? If you're 22 or over when you join, you'll earn at least £6,699 (£8,298 if in London). On top of which there's free accommodation or a rent allowance - maximum £1,007 to £2,271 a year, depending on the area you work in. INTERESTED? If you think you might be interested in a Police career, please contact your careers adviser now or clip the coupon below. But don't hesitate too long, the closing date for the Familiarisation Course is 4th December, and the closing date for the Graduate Entry Scheme is 29th January 1982.

To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.
 Please send me your booklet and application form for:
 The Police Graduate Entry Scheme ☐ The Familiarisation Course ☐
 Name _____ Age _____
 Address _____
 University/Polytechnic/College _____
 My Degree Course _____ Ends _____

POLICE OFFICER
 IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU.

Recruitment Opportunities

for details, or to book your advertisement, ring
 01-278 9161

Recruitment Opportunities

EXCITING OPPORTUNITY
 Age 25-35 years Salary: c. £7,000
 An established and rapidly growing Life Assurance Company is looking for someone to assist its Sales Recruitment Manager. The Company is committed to building its Sales force in the next 18 months. The role of the new recruit will be to actively help in recruitment of sales people and to contribute with ideas on recruitment. Clearly this is a growth opportunity for the right person. Intelligence and adroitness personality are required.
 Phone 01-621-1942 or write
 Brunel Insurance Recruitment
 Peck House, 20 Eastcheap, London E.C.3

For myself, I eat no more than a few slices of meat and a small portion of vegetables. I also eat a small portion of fruit. I eat no more than a few slices of meat and a small portion of vegetables. I also eat a small portion of fruit.

BIRTHS
On October 25th at Trevelick Hospital, Truro to Gillian and Michael a daughter, Alice (Christine) John.

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IN MEMORIAM

LAMMAN, BERTIE, October 20, 1981. Aged 80. Died after a long illness. Buried at St. Paul's Church, London. Family notice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SPREAD A RAY OF SUNSHINE
THIS CHRISTMAS
Send us your new year card and we will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Sunlight Foundation, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

THE AMERICAN CHILD

Find out if your child is an American child. Send us your child's name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: American Child, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Where more of your money goes to research. The Cancer Research Campaign is a charity which raises money for research into the causes and treatment of cancer. Please send your donation to: Cancer Research Campaign, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

GIVE A CHILD A CHANCE!

Children, especially those who are poor, need a chance to have a good Christmas. Send us your child's name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Give a Child a Chance, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

ADOPTION & FOSTERING

ARABIC, Italian, spoken, written. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Adoption & Fostering, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

WORLD WIDE SUPER SAVERS

The lowest quotation to the world. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: World Wide Super Savers, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROYAL OVER-SEA LEAGUE. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Royal Oversea League, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

UNICEF. United Nations Children's Fund. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: UNICEF, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

UK HOLIDAYS

COGNAC. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Cognac, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

SHORT LETS

BAYSWATER. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Bayswater, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HONG KONG. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Hong Kong, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

SPECIAL WINTER OFFERS AND CHRISTMAS FLIGHTS

are now available to most destinations. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Special Winter Offers, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULIA JOURNALS. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Julia Journals, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

STRESS and heart disease

Stress is known to be a contributory factor in heart disease from which 250,000 people die each year. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Stress and Heart Disease, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

IN MEMORIAM

COHEN, LEONARD. Send us your name and address. We will send you a special Christmas card and a small gift. Please send to: Cohen, Leonard, 10, St. Paul's Church, London. Tel: 01-589 3233.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR NOVEMBER

ALICANTE 15, 22, 30, 37, 44, 51, 58, 65, 72, 79, 86, 93, 100, 107, 114, 121, 128, 135, 142, 149, 156, 163, 170, 177, 184, 191, 198, 205, 212, 219, 226, 233, 240, 247, 254, 261, 268, 275, 282, 289, 296, 303, 310, 317, 324, 331, 338, 345, 352, 359, 366, 373, 380, 387, 394, 401, 408, 415, 422, 429, 436, 443, 450, 457, 464, 471, 478, 485, 492, 499, 506, 513, 520, 527, 534, 541, 548, 555, 562, 569, 576, 583, 590, 597, 604, 611, 618, 625, 632, 639, 646, 653, 660, 667, 674, 681, 688, 695, 702, 709, 716, 723, 730, 737, 744, 751, 758, 765, 772, 779, 786, 793, 800, 807, 814, 821, 828, 835, 842, 849, 856, 863, 870, 877, 884, 891, 898, 905, 912, 919, 926, 933, 940, 947, 954, 961, 968, 975, 982, 989, 996, 1003, 1010, 1017, 1024, 1031, 1038, 1045, 1052, 1059, 1066, 1073, 1080, 1087, 1094, 1101, 1108, 1115, 1122, 1129, 1136, 1143, 1150, 1157, 1164, 1171, 1178, 1185, 1192, 1199, 1206, 1213, 1220, 1227, 1234, 1241, 1248, 1255, 1262, 1269, 1276, 1283, 1290, 1297, 1304, 1311, 1318, 1325, 1332, 1339, 1346, 1353, 1360, 1367, 1374, 1381, 1388, 1395, 1402, 1409, 1416, 1423, 1430, 1437, 1444, 1451, 1458, 1465, 1472, 1479, 1486, 1493, 1500, 1507, 1514, 1521, 1528, 1535, 1542, 1549, 1556, 1563, 1570, 1577, 1584, 1591, 1598, 1605, 1612, 1619, 1626, 1633, 1640, 1647, 1654, 1661, 1668, 1675, 1682, 1689, 1696, 1703, 1710, 1717, 1724, 1731, 1738, 1745, 1752, 1759, 1766, 1773, 1780, 1787, 1794, 1801, 1808, 1815, 1822, 1829, 1836, 1843, 1850, 1857, 1864, 1871, 1878, 1885, 1892, 1899, 1906, 1913, 1920, 1927, 1934, 1941, 1948, 1955, 1962, 1969, 1976, 1983, 1990, 1997, 2004, 2011, 2018, 2025, 2032, 2039, 2046, 2053, 2060, 2067, 2074, 2081, 2088, 2095, 2102, 2109, 2116, 2123, 2130, 2137, 2144, 2151, 2158, 2165, 2172, 2179, 2186, 2193, 2200, 2207, 2214, 2221, 2228, 2235, 2242, 2249, 2256, 2263, 2270, 2277, 2284, 2291, 2298, 2305, 2312, 2319, 2326, 2333, 2340, 2347, 2354, 2361, 2368, 2375, 2382, 2389, 2396, 2403, 2410, 2417, 2424, 2431, 2438, 2445, 2452, 2459, 2466, 2473, 2480, 2487, 2494, 2501, 2508, 2515, 2522, 2529, 2536, 2543, 2550, 2557, 2564, 2571, 2578, 2585, 2592, 2599, 2606, 2613, 2620, 2627, 2634, 2641, 2648, 2655, 2662, 2669, 2676, 2683, 2690, 2697, 2704, 2711, 2718, 2725, 2732, 2739, 2746, 2753, 2760, 2767, 2774, 2781, 2788, 2795, 2802, 2809, 2816, 2823, 2830, 2837, 2844, 2851, 2858, 2865, 2872, 2879, 2886, 2893, 2900, 2907, 2914, 2921, 2928, 2935, 2942, 2949, 2956, 2963, 2970, 2977, 2984, 2991, 2998, 3005, 3012, 3019, 3026, 3033, 3040, 3047, 3054, 3061, 3068, 3075, 3082, 3089, 3096, 3103, 3110, 3117, 3124, 3131, 3138, 3145, 3152, 3159, 3166, 3173, 3180, 3187, 3194, 3201, 3208, 3215, 3222, 3229, 3236, 3243, 3250, 3257, 3264, 3271, 3278, 3285, 3292, 3299, 3306, 3313, 3320, 3327, 3334, 3341, 3348, 3355, 3362, 3369, 3376, 3383, 3390, 3397, 3404, 3411, 3418, 3425, 3432, 3439, 3446, 3453, 3460, 3467, 3474, 3481, 3488, 3495, 3502, 3509, 3516, 3523, 3530, 3537, 3544, 3551, 3558, 3565, 3572, 3579, 3586, 3593, 3600, 3607, 3614, 3621, 3628, 3635, 3642, 3649, 3656, 3663, 3670, 3677, 3684, 3691, 3698, 3705, 3712, 3719, 3726, 3733, 3740, 3747, 3754, 3761, 3768, 3775, 3782, 3789, 3796, 3803, 3810, 3817, 3824, 3831, 3838, 3845, 3852, 3859, 3866, 3873, 3880, 3887, 3894, 3901, 3908, 3915, 3922, 3929, 3936, 3943, 3950, 3957, 3964, 3971, 3978, 3985, 3992, 3999, 4006, 4013, 4020, 4027, 4034, 4041, 4048, 4055, 4062, 4069, 4076, 4083, 4090, 4097, 4104, 4111, 4118, 4125, 4132, 4139, 4146, 4153, 4160, 4167, 4174, 4181, 4188, 4195, 4202, 4209, 4216, 4223, 4230, 4237, 4244, 4251, 4258, 4265, 4272, 4279, 4286, 4293, 4300, 4307, 4314, 4321, 4328, 4335, 4342, 4349, 4356, 4363, 4370, 4377, 4384, 4391, 4398, 4405, 4412, 4419, 4426, 4433, 4440, 4447, 4454, 4461, 4468, 4475, 4482, 4489, 4496, 4503, 4510, 4517, 4524, 4531, 4538, 4545, 4552, 4559, 4566, 4573, 4580, 4587, 4594, 4601, 4608, 4615, 4622, 4629, 4636, 4643, 4650, 4657, 4664, 4671, 4678, 4685, 4692, 4699, 4706, 4713, 4720, 4727, 4734, 4741, 4748, 4755, 4762, 4769, 4776, 4783, 4790, 4797, 4804, 4811, 4818, 4825, 4832, 4839, 4846, 4853, 4860, 4867, 4874, 4881, 4888, 4895, 4902, 4909, 4916, 4923, 4930, 4937, 4944, 4951, 4958, 4965, 4972, 4979, 4986, 4993, 5000, 5007, 5014, 5021, 5028, 5035, 5042, 5049, 5056, 5063, 5070, 5077, 5084, 5091, 5098, 5105, 5112, 5119, 5126, 5133, 5140, 5147, 5154, 5161, 5168, 5175, 5182, 5189, 5196, 5203, 5210, 5217, 5224, 5231, 5238, 5245, 5252, 5259, 5266, 5273, 5280, 5287, 5294, 5301, 5308, 5315, 5322, 5329, 5336, 5343, 5350, 5357, 5364, 5371, 5378, 5385, 5392, 5399, 5406, 5413, 5420, 5427, 5434, 5441, 5448, 5455, 5462, 5469, 5476, 5483, 5490, 5497, 5504, 5511, 5518, 5525, 5532, 5539, 5546, 5553, 5560, 5567, 5574, 5581, 5588, 5595, 56



On the fence: Weather-wary seagulls adopted a watery perch in Battersea Park, London, yesterday in anticipation of bad flying conditions.

Yard convinced that IRA bombers arrived recently in London

By Craig Seton

Scotland Yard is convinced that a Provisional IRA active service unit that arrived recently in London, and not a "sleeping cell" of terrorists who have lived in the capital for some years, is responsible for the wave of bomb attacks that have killed three people.

As the police intensified security in London's shopping streets yesterday, a senior Scotland Yard officer gave a warning of the possibility of another attack after Monday's explosion in Oxford Street which killed Mr Kenneth Howarth, a civilian explosives officer attached to the anti-terrorist squad.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Mr Peter Neill confirmed that a gang of about six terrorists, possibly including one or two young women, was thought to be in hiding in London. He said: "These are recent arrivals, but that is not to say they have not been here before."

Mr Neill said all three incidents had a common denominator but he could not go into detail. The anti-terrorist squad was dealing with an active service unit which has "a fair amount of experience and access to equipment."

He appealed for public co-operation in a pre-Christmas operation which will put hundreds of policemen on to London's streets to stop people and search baggage and carry out other security checks.

In the mid-1970s, a similar exercise was code-named Operation Santa, when police poured into the West End after a series of fatal bomb attacks. It led to the Balcombe Street siege

when three IRA men, responsible for the explosions, were chased, trapped and eventually convicted of murder.

Mr Neill said the message from Sir David McNeil, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, was that together the public and the police would not allow the terrorists "to change our way of life."

He said: "The terrorist tactic remains as frightening as ever. It hits at the innocent regardless of status, at the old and the young, whether they are part of the London scene or are visitors. They are trying to intimidate the British public and put it across that they are here to destroy and intimidate."

Mr Neill said there had been tremendous public support for an appeal fund launched to help Mrs Ann Howarth, the widow of the explosives expert who died attempting to defuse Monday's complicated bomb planted in an Oxford Street shop.

Yesterday Mrs Howarth, who has a son aged 19 and a daughter of 14, received a message of sympathy from the Queen.

Speaking from her home at Bracknell, Berkshire, Mrs Howarth said: "I am particularly honoured to receive a message of sympathy from the Queen. As a family we understood the nature of Ken's job and the risks attached to it, but I did not fully realise before now the tremendous respect in which he was obviously held by those who knew him. That is a great comfort to me."

An inquest into the death of Mr Howarth, who was 49, was opened and adjourned by Dr Paul Knapman, the West-

minster coroner, yesterday. Dr Ian West, a pathologist, said the cause of death was explosive injuries to the head and chest.

The inquest was adjourned until November 25, when inquests will also be held into the deaths of two people, who died when the IRA detonated a bomb aimed at a bus carrying Irish Guards in Ebury Bridge Road, Chelsea.

The Army planted its own car "bomb" yesterday to demonstrate skills which have made its bomb disposal teams the most famous in the world (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

Meanwhile, Mr Jerry Wiggin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Armed Forces, paid tribute to all specialists in what is officially known as Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), whether they work for the Army, the other services or the police. (Their job was the loneliest in the world, and mere words could not adequately describe their courage.)

The press were allowed to identify yesterday's location only as "somewhere in Southern England". The "bomb" was a device with an alarm clock on top, resting on the front seat of a car. It was defused by Wheelbarrow, a bomb disposal robot.

Wheelbarrow Mark-7 is said to be capable of handling six out of ten devices found in Northern Ireland, and during the past decade must have saved countless lives. Some 300 have been sold overseas.

It can locate, photograph and detonate a bomb.

Vigilance warning on royal tour

Continued from page 1

Flowers were thrust forward and a bough was offered to the Prince, he said with a grin: "Diana love, over here."

He told one spectator: "I'm just a collector of flowers these days. It's my role." The Prince was obviously enjoying himself. Later in the day, at Llandell, when onlookers who had stood for hours in pouring rain asked to speak to the Princess, he commented: "I'm sorry there is only one of us. I haven't got enough wives to go around."

The Princess, wearing a beige tweed suit with a matching hat decorated with cream silk feathers and a net, a cream silk shirt and brown shoes and a handbag, homed in on the children, grinning when they had told her they had been waiting for hours on a cold, blustery day.

From Haverfordwest, the couple took the royal train to Carmarthen, thus avoiding a roadside group known as "the mutants" who have dubbed their caravan with such slogans as "Sex, drugs, and rock 'n' roll".

They arrived in Carmarthen only minutes late, in driving rain. They were whisked off to a launch of salmon, lobster and game pie at the town's technical and agricultural college.

They later took the road to Llandell and on to Swansea for the gala at Brangwyn Hall. As they arrived at the hall about 20 nationalists demonstrated, chanting "Prince out, Wales back" and "English Royalty go home".

"English Royalty go home" and "Fight for a Welsh republic".

Foot asserts control over Labour NEC

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot yesterday showed himself to be in full control of Labour's national executive committee, the first time in several years that a party leader has enjoyed such a luxury.

He appears to have been in the majority on all the NEC votes cast to decide the composition of its committees. But although moderates welcomed the restoration of his authority over the Bennite faction, after the swing to the right at the Brighton conference, still bitter over his decision to back Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Eric Heffer for the chairmanship of two key committees.

Today three officers of the Manifesto Group of moderate MPs are meeting Mr Foot to express their concern at the activities of extremists in the party. Some members of the group want Mr Foot to be told that unless he takes a grip on the party and the left there is a danger of still further defections to the Social Democrats.

As a result of Mr Foot's actions at the NEC yesterday, Mr Benn and Mr Heffer are now practically certain to be re-elected chairmen of the home policy and agricultural committees on November 9.

The moderates went into the meeting beaten, having failed to persuade Mr Foot at a meeting at the Commons on Tuesday night to drop his backing for Mr Benn and Mr Heffer.

Mr Foot took the decision in the interests of the party. He also felt that he could count on his own majority in all the committees, using the combined

votes of the Tribune left and the moderates, to defeat any far left proposals.

In private talks with senior moderates in recent days he has repeatedly emphasized his belief that Mr Benn must be involved in the party's power structure.

Yesterday, after appealing to the party to unite in readiness for the next general election, Mr Foot advised the executive committee of its chairmanship.

The moderate majority in the Parliamentary Labour Party last night joined forces to keep the chairmanship, which has been vacated by Mr Frederick Whitley for health reasons, out of the hands of the left. Mr John Gorton, MP for Easington and a former whip, has been nominated by Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, and four members of the Shadow Cabinet have been put forward: Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Mr Merlyn Rees and Mr Roy Mason.

Nominations for the post close today. Mr Ian Mikardo, the veteran left-winger, has already been backed by the Tribune Group and Mr Frank Hooley, MP for Sheffield, Easington, has also been nominated.

A big fillip for the Liberal and Social Democrat alliance at the Labour Party's expense is being given by the poll today. The poll shows support for the alliance standing at 46 per cent. Support for Labour has slumped from 31 per cent last month to 24 per cent now, which is far below the Conservatives, who have 27 per cent support.

Frank Johnson at the Commons

Enoch defender of Margaret's faith

Mr Michael Foot, launching the motion of censure against the Government's economic policy, yesterday broke the habit of a lifetime and gave details of his economic policy. In the resultant confusion, millions of taxpayers appeared to sustain injuries. Mr Foot charged about, committing a future Labour government to a billion here, a billion there, and before we knew where we were we were talking about real money.

Ever since becoming Leader of the Opposition Mr Foot has had to endure jibes to the effect that he was simply a broad brush artist with no grasp of detail, out of touch with today's world. Constantly he has been depicted as more at home in debating and splash-ing his way around such subjects as Swift, Hazlitt and the need for a Second Front Now rather than in analysing the respective merits of Keynes and Hayek.

So yesterday, however, he gave a list of all the things Labour Government would spend money on in order to bring down unemployment. After this sudden, unprecedented spasm of detail, the broad brush artist was the only deterrent. Otherwise Mr Foot's details will bankrupt all of us instead of just some of us, which is the present Government's policy.

Conventional reflection would hardly scratch the surface, he cried. Then he unleashed his details. Finally, he said that of course these would have to be preceded by a conventional Keynesian refutation to start with—followed, presumably, by a conventional Weimar inflation to finish with.

Replying, the Prime Minister had no difficulty in appearing rational in comparison. Mr Foot's speech had therefore been a great assistance to her in what otherwise could have been a difficult debate. The several yards of thin, dark suit which comprised Sir Ian Gorton were unrolled tensely and carefully across the first bench below the gangway, traditional place of exile for dissenters. On the same bench lurked Mr Edward Heath.

Her speech enjoyed no great success with her backbenchers, but no great dissent either. For Mr Foot had made the error of putting down a motion of censure and using very words are enough to unite the Conservative Party for the duration of a debate.

It could not be said, however, that she enjoyed a popular success with her backbenchers. This was not the Conservative Party conference. After she sat down, Mr Enoch Powell rose in a departure from tradition, the (in effect) supported the Government. Mrs Thatcher delivers edifying lectures, Mr Powell delivers parliamentary speeches—at turns, clever, sarcastic, twinkling, and menacing. Mrs Thatcher watched—fascinated, almost rapt. So there was a coherent intellectual defence of the policy, after all. She had always known it in her heart, but lacked the wherewithal to do it herself.

Mr Powell demanded to know why, if additional public expenditure would bring down unemployment, it had not had that effect during the year after year in which both public expenditure and unemployment had been rising. Furthermore, he did Mr Foot know that all the extra public money would go on anything other than higher prices? Because Mr Foot proposed to control wages and prices?

"Not wages," grunted Norman Atkinson from the Left. "Ah, not wages," said Mr Powell triumphantly. "I'm much obliged for the correction from the former treasurer of the Labour Party. No doubt he will sort it out later."

Perhaps the most significant passage in Mrs Thatcher's speech was the one beginning: "To accuse me of being inflexible is absolutely..." But in the end a still more compelling image from the debate was Mr Foot listing, on and on, a small Conservative rout the measure required: "Electrification of the railways... Yes, and rolling stock... and so I say... we must give hope to the three million... roads and hospitals... Sewers... Suddenly, Mr Foot was raving, tearfully about sewers, making them sound as romantic and exciting as those in *Les Misérables* or *The Third Man*. So in the end Mrs Foot the economist was also Fanny Hill.

Winding up for the Opposition, Mr Denis Healey referred to the cyclist recently appointed Secretary for Employment, "Disabling" Mr Teddie's bicycle. Mr Healey made a somewhat pedestrian speech. He touched on subjects as Japanese public sector borrowing. The life had long since gone out of the debate. In recent years, there has been an inflation in big Commons economic debates and consequent devaluing, as in everything else.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne visits Bishop Burton College of Agriculture, Beverley, and opens The Princess Anne Centre, 12; later, as Commandant in Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, opens new extension to Humberstone St John Cadet Headquarters, Spring Bank Hall, 4.30.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends reception given by National Association of Youth Clubs, St James's Palace, 6.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester visits

RAF North Luffenham, Leicester

The Duke of Kent visits Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, Fort Halstead, 10; later, as family, attends performance of *The Marriage of Figaro*, performed by Kent Opera, Tunbridge Wells, 7.25.

Court of Common Council meets Guildhall, 1.

Dyslexia Institute: Auction, Stationers Hall, Ave Maria Lane, champagne reception, followed by sale, conducted by Frank Delaney and celebrity auctioneers, of books donated and signed by contemporary authors, 6 for 7.

Talks, lectures

Bacon and Hockney—unlikely neighbours? by Richard Humphrey, Tate Gallery, 8. Rembrandt by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1. The reconstruction of the French Academy of William III at Het Loo, by Dr. Vliegendaal, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30. George Hart on *Pravda*, 11.30. Animal Cains, 1.15. Island Life, British Museum (Natural History), 3. Before the Fall: Artists and Natural History, 6.30. The Public Library in the East End—Redmond? Illustrated lecture by Maggie van Reenen, The Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, 7.30.

Royal Institute of British Architects conference on "New Opportunities", 6.30. Portland Lecture 6.30. The Last Prehistory of Britain: The Mesolithic Background, Institute of Archaeology, Gordon Square, 7. The development of the printed book, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

The Times list of best-selling books

Military

Who Does What	Tony Gargery	Fiction	£1.75
Tale of a Guinea Pig	Geoffrey Page	Fiction	£1.75
Royal Air Force	Chaz Bowyer	Fiction	£1.75
Churchill and The Generals	Richard Hann	Fiction	£1.75
	Barrie Pitt	Fiction	£1.75

Mythology

Prophecies of Nostradamus	Erica Chatham	Corps	£1.75
Secrets Behind The Past	Peter Moore	Penguin	£1.75
More Visions in My Eye	Doris Clarke	Futura	£1.75
Longfellow's Sun Sign	Arthur Clarke	Putnam	£1.75
	Lines Goodwin	Putnam	£1.75

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hamlyn's to 40 bookshops and verified retail sales through Hamlyn's bookshops to 200 bookshops.

The Book Marketing Council reports that research shows that 34 per cent of all books bought are fiction, but almost all of these are bought in paperback. Other best-selling categories of book are domestic science, biography, natural science, history, and children's books. Women represent 60 per cent of purchasers and are much more inclined than men to buy a book with the intention of buying a particular book. However, women also represent 55 per cent of browsers.

The Pound

Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia	1.64	1.57
Belgium	30.85	25.75
Canada	73.50	75.50
Denmark	2.26	2.17
France	13.96	13.36
Germany	4.78	4.64
Greece	114.00	106.00
Italy	11.05	10.45
Japan	1.22	1.17
Norway	226.00	216.00
Portugal	481.00	425.00
Spain	16.78	16.00
Sweden	11.40	10.80
Switzerland	126.00	119.00
USA	1.54	1.48
West Germany	184.00	176.00
Yugoslavia	10.66	10.12
	3.62	3.40
	1.87	1.82
	84.00	79.00

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by the Bank of England. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and foreign currency business.

London: FT Index rose 1.7 to 465.7.

New York: The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 0.77 at 837.61.

The papers

The Daily Mirror in its leader takes a swipe at the Government's handling of the education system. The Government's obsession with spending cuts is spreading demoralisation. Teachers are joining school-leavers in the dole queues when a booklet with the intention of training people for a technological future.

This is a time when we should be investing in our future. Instead, we are subsidising it.

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, says that Mr Foot's two-way traffic on the carriage-way through tunnel, on Newport Worcester road (A49/A40) near Monmouth. A35: serious delays (Dorset). A4: temporary signals on Casneway, Chippingham.

Weather

A frontal trough near SE England will move E and a fresh W airstream will cover all parts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Angles: Daily rain clearing, many sunbursts and isolated showers, mainly drizzle, but strong W wind; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: S. winds, sunnier, scattered showers; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Wales, NW, Central W, Scotland, N. Ireland: S. winds, sunnier, scattered showers; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

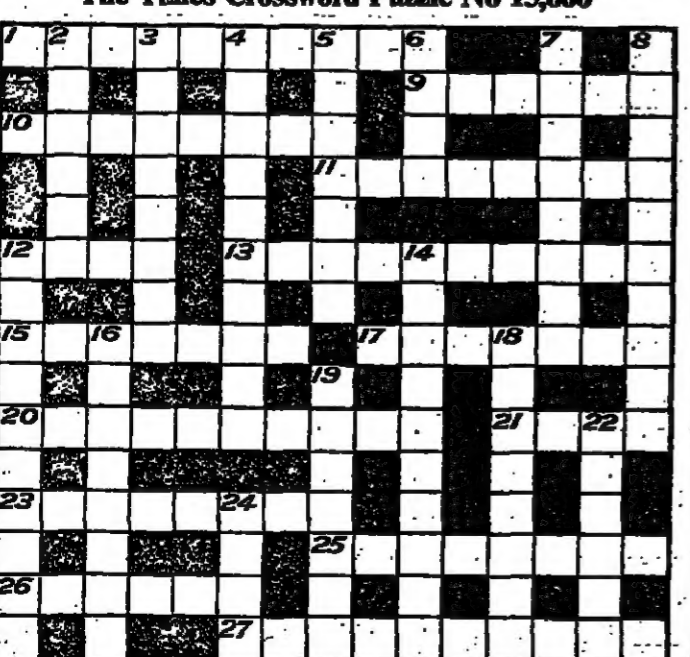
Wales, NW, Central W, Scotland, N. Ireland: S. winds, sunnier, scattered showers; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

High tides

Location	Time	Height
London Bridge	2.24	2.26
Aberdeen	1.44	2.06
Belfast	8.02	8.16
Bristol	12.10	12.10
Cardiff	7.48	8.00
Dover	11.45	6.35
Edinburgh	5.52	6.05
Exeter	11.20	11.20
Harwich	10.25	10.25
Hull	12.50	11.09
Liverpool	6.25	6.25
Liverpool	6.25	6.25
London	2.24	2.26
Lowestoft	10.25	10.25
Manchester	11.20	11.20
Marlow	6.50	6.50
Newquay	5.00	5.00
Perth	5.18	5.31
Portsmouth	7.44	7.44
Sheerness	11.49	11.49
Southampton	11.49	11.49
Swansea	6.25	6.25
Torquay	12.15	12.15
Wexford	12.15	12.15

Tide measurements in metres. Low = 3.28m.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,666



ACROSS

- Blonde type picked for Wimbledon (10).
- A jolly, peculiar hag, but county (6).
- Foot and saint named old card game (4,4).
- Concerning stars of team — Madrid one (5).
- A tribe, in poetic language (4).
- Present manager, alas, can't reform us (5,5).
- Undercurrent (7).
- One in Bohemia involved the woman (7).
- Conversions, perhaps, bring job satisfaction of exciting kind (5,5).
- Pass the fish (4).
- Great Russian space traveller? (5,5).
- Sometimes employee said to be worldly (8).
- Minority position of one eccentric about horse (6).
- Instrument used to survey the limestone round front of Downs (10).

DOWN

- Arrange outfit round poles in putting washing out (7).
- Measure the main beam (4).
- Times read here to be better informed (4,4).
- Precocious literary effort is very easy (6,4).
- Force prices, perhaps, to have constraints (5,5).
- Charged with holding up MOT as usual (10).
- Bill's place for storing up food, for example (8).
- One becoming active, now light is bad (5,5).
- Place for food in shack (7).
- "And the soul wears out the" (Byron) (6).
- Assist offender as a matter of course (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,665

ACROSS: 1. BLOOMER; 2. HAG; 3. FOOT; 4. MADRID; 5. ATRIA; 6. REFORM; 7. UNDER; 8. BOHEMIA; 9. CONVERSION; 10. SURVEYOR; 11. GOSSET; 12. BOND; 13. WORLDLY; 14. MINORITY; 15. INSTRUMENT.

DOWN: 1. PUTTING; 2. BEAM; 3. TIMES; 4. EASY; 5. CONSTRAINTS; 6. MOT; 7. BILL; 8. FOOD; 9. LIGHT; 10. SHACK; 11. BYRON; 12. ASSIST; 13. COURSE.

Anniversaries

James Boswell was born in Edinburgh, 1740. Walter Raleigh was executed in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, 1618.

Fireworks code

As Guy Fawkes night approaches, the points to remember about fireworks are: Keep fireworks in a closed box; take them out one at a time and don't forget to put the lid back on; always light them up at a safe distance; if a firework doesn't go off, don't go back to it—it could explode in your face; don't fool around with fireworks and never carry them in your pocket.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Lords amend Bill to White and Countryside Bill. Lords (3.1): Commons amend Bill to British Nationality Bill. Protected: Shortland, Tenancies (Rent Regulations) Order.